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"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-Spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am perfectly satisfied with the results."

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See "Lancet," 1st December, 1854.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to."—See "Times," 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

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LONDON THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

(Fourth Morning Performance). To-day (Saturday), Feb. 11, LOHENGRIN (last time). This (Saturday) evening, BOHEMIAN GIRL. Monday, Feb. 13, CARMEN. Production of Wagner's TANNHAUSER, with entirely new scenery, costumes, and Properties, Tuesday, Feb. 14, Balfe's MORO, Feb. 15. Only time of Sir Julius Benedict's LILY OF KILLARNEY, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; grand circle, 7s. 6d.; box seats, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery stalls, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.; private boxes, from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s. Pit books, containing 30 transferable tickets, £3. No restrictions as to evening dress. Doors open at 7.30; opera at 8. Subscription for the season received by, and seats for any performance may be obtained from, the principal librarians and the box-office of the theatre, from ten till five daily.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE ROYAL.—This Evening, at 7.45, LITTLE BO-PEEP, LITTLE BOY BLUE, AND THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE: The marvellous Girards, Messrs. T. Sennett, J. G. Bradshaw, H. Hendrick, &c.; Misses Clara Thompson, Nellie Claremont, Alice Holt, Emily Allcroft, &c. Preceded by, at 7, A MIRACULOUS CURE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—This Evening, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE: Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Harry Jackson, Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, John D'Auban, Charles Lauri, jun., De Voy, Le Clerq, &c.; Mesdames Fanny Leslie, Amalia, D'Auban, Sisters Mario, De Vere, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, OURS.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, TWO ROSES: Mr. Irving; Mr. David James. At 7.30, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 7.5, Operetta; 7.20, Farce; 8.30, ALADDIN.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, MANOLA.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, COUSIN DICK. At 8.20, THE SQUIRE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40 THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.30, A BED OF ROSES. At 8.15, THE CYNIC.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 7, ON AN ISLAND. At 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 9, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Preceded at 7.45, by LOVERS' KNOTS.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, AWAKING. At 8.45, ENGAGED.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, PLUTO; or LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE. Preceded, at 7.15, by FROU FROU.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, THE MASCOTTE. At 7.30, SEEING FROU FROU.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, the grand spectacular fairy opera, BLACK CROOK. Music by Mr. Fred Clay and Mons. G. Jacobi.

CRITERION THEATRE. — Every Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

IMPERIAL THEATRE, Westminster.—This Day, at 3, MACFARLANE'S WILL. Reduced prices from the Royal Aquarium.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Every Day, at Two and Seven o'clock, BLUEBEARD. The spectacular display in the marriage scene by far eclipses any production ever previously submitted to the public, and the completeness of the whole affair greatly surpasses all former efforts.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 7, Pantomime, MOTHER BUNCH; or, The Man with the Hunch. Mr. G. H. Macdermott, Albert and Edmonds Troupe, Lauraine Family. Messrs. Cruikshanks, Wilton, Mosedale, Wright, &c.; Mesdames Marie Loftus, Lizzie Beaumont, Blanche Fenmore, the Claremonts, Mdme. Sidonie.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, the grand new Pantomime, SINBAD THE SAILOR. Misses Rose Lee, Howes, Conway, Rayner, Gerard, Brunton, Hunt, and Lucy Millais; Messrs. Henry Nordblom, E. Wilmore, Ellis, Westbourne, Vincent, A. Glover, and John Barnum.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending February 18.

Monday to Friday—GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. The most successful pantomime ever produced at the Crystal Palace. Orchestral Concerts, &c. Saturday—Saturday Concerts resumed: Conductor, Mr. August Manns.

DAILY—International Electric Exhibition. Palace open for admission from Ten a.m. till Nine p.m., and Lighted Every Evening by Various Systems of Electric Light. Skating Rink. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Evening Concerts by the Paggi Concert and Elocutionist Party. Organ (Mr A. J. Eyre).

Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—HOP O' MY THUMB, at 4 (Last Day). IL TROVATORE, at 7.15, Exhibition of Sporting Pictures. Guy Show (Medical Guy now added), &c. Palace comfortably warmed. Pantomime train from King's-cross, 3.2; Moorgate, 2.50; Broad-street, 2.43; Liverpool-street, 3.10.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus.—CHARLES HENGLER'S unrivalled EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening, at 7.30. GRAND MATINEES Daily, until further notice. Open at Two, commence at 2.30. Box-office open at the Cirque daily from Ten to Four.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11.—NOTICE.—All Extra Charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber on Monday the Government was questioned as to its reasons for postponing Constitutional revision. M. de Freycinet replied that at an opportune time the vote of the Chamber would be carried out. The Government policy was approved, on a division, by 287 to 60.

The revived Republican Union, or Advanced Left, met on Wednesday. One hundred and thirty-eight Deputies have joined it. M. Hervé Mangon, who was offered a seat in the Freycinet Cabinet, was elected in first monthly President—an adroit way of disclaiming antagonism to the new Government. The Democratic Union, which seems to correspond to the Republican or Pure Left of the old Chamber, also met on Wednesday, seventy-three members being present, and accession, being expected to bring it up to one hundred. M. Logerotte was elected President for the first two months.

Two of the new Ministers made speeches on Wednesday. M. Goblet, Minister of the Interior, at his inaugural reception of his subordinates, advocated respect for legality and extended local self-government as far as compatible with the unity of the State. He also received a deputation of brokers, who urged on him legislation prohibiting time bargains. He promised to consider the question, and, while regretting that the brokers had not more firmly resisted the fever of unmeasured speculation, he acknowledged that the heavy sacrifices they had made entitled them to continued public confidence. The Government would co-operate in any legislation which, without hampering individual activity, would prevent vagaries in a path opposed to the spirit of honesty and industry which animated French institutions. M. Goblet, by the way, is understood to have rescinded his predecessor's circular requiring all applications for appointments or promotions to be made through the Prefect of the Department, instead of the direct solicitations of Senators and Deputies in Paris.

M. Ferry, presiding over the Commission on Art Industries, paid a tribute to his predecessor, M. Proust, and dwelt on the necessity of awaking in the artisan the slumbering artist, not to disgust him with his calling, but to elevate it and make it both more profitable and more attractive. Drawing must be made obligatory in every stage of education, and the effects of machinery and the excessive subdivision of labour must be counteracted. Individual initiative must be encouraged, and anything like official teaching in cabinet-making, pottery, &c., must be avoided.

The Paris Municipality on Wednesday elected its office-bearers. The Opportunists, hitherto successful, were this time outvoted, M. Songeon being elected President by 43 to 27, and the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries being also Irreconcilables. The vacancies created by members who became Deputies, and consequently resigned municipal honours, have been filled up to the advantage of the Extremists.

Sir John Hawkshaw and thirteen other English engineers on Wednesday inspected the Channel Tunnel works at Calais, escorted by M. Raoul Duval and M. Breion, engineer. They are stated to have expressed satisfaction. A new boring machine of great power is shortly to be installed.

Papers of all shades comment on the vagueness of the Queen's Speech as regards Egypt. The *Temps* reserves its criticisms on the chance of the full report of Lord Granville's speech being less obscure than the telegraphic summary.

The *Français* satirically observes that Ministerial instability has its advantages, for while M. Gambetta's overthrow leaves his successor unfettered, the Gladstone Government has to reconcile the Joint Note with the new tone dictated by the counter Note of the three Empires.

The Ministerial *Télégraphe* concludes that England has no settled plan, but is waiting on events, and it rejoices that, if armed intervention may have been at one time discussed, France is quite unpledged, for otherwise she would not fail to be reminded of her engagements.

The *Débats* would welcome Lord Granville's programme could it be fully carried out, but asks what will be done if the new Egyptian Ministry disregards international engagements. It construes his speech as betraying reluctance for intervention and a desire for the co-operation of all the Powers, and as therefore calculated to dispel the apprehensions more or less justifiably created by recent events.

The Legitimist *Union* also asks what England will do if the dominant party in Egypt reject the financial control, but thinks that if England counts on a better result from negotiations than from the armed intervention proposed by M. Gambetta and reluctantly accepted by her, France may well do the same—thus acting in concert with her equally, indeed more, interested neighbour, and avoiding risk of complications.

As to English domestic policy, the *Télégraphe* taxes it with unmeasured optimism; while the *Univers* remarks that the Irish, not being feared, are not to be allowed the same forbearance as Arabi Bey, harshness towards the weak being one of the traditions of Old England.

The *Paris* applauds the paragraph on the Commercial Treaty.

The *Monde*, which stands alone in advocating energy respecting Egypt as essential to French power in Algeria and Tunis, remarks that past experience justifies the Conservatives and many Liberals in expecting nothing from the Irish Land Act.

RUSSIA.—Intelligence received at Tilsit from St. Petersburg states that on the 31st ult. a peaceful demonstration by the Jews took place throughout Russia. The day was kept as a strict fast, and the faithful assembled in large numbers at the synagogues, where prayers were offered on behalf of their persecuted co-religionists. At St. Peterasburg the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Kapphühn, delivered a sermon which was the occasion of a good deal of surprise and dissatisfaction among his hearers. He praised the Russian Government, which he said had done all in its power to preserve the lives and property of the Jews, and assured his congregation that the persecutions which had befallen them were the just punishment of their neglect of the commands of the Almighty. Murmurs arose at this among the audience, and some students shouted "Down with the hypocrite!"

PRUSSIA.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Tuesday, Herr von Gossler, the Minister of Public Worship, presented the Bill for the Regulation of the relations between Church and State. In introducing the measure, the Minister said the present struggle could not be brought to an end by appeals to passion, but rather by the exercise of a spirit of earnestness and harmony. It was necessary and most desirable to have the border line which separated the State from the Church clearly marked out, but the existing organic laws could not on that account be simply swept away. The speaker then reminded the House of the benefits conferred on the Catholics by the July Law of 1880, as, for instance, the appointments to bishoprics and the decrease in the number of vacant cures. The relations of the Government with the Catholic clergy had become most friendly. The Ministry were anxious to heal the wound which they had been forced in inflict, but they could not afford to lose any part of the results they had gained, and they were determined not to make a single step backward. Herr von Gossler next pointed to the change which had taken place in the attitude of the various political parties and the Press towards the ecclesiastical question; a change, however, which afforded no tangible material to those who had to deal with the question. The attitude of the Polish subjects of the Prussian Crown, who still allowed themselves to be led away by a hope of the restoration of Poland, and who manifested a certain hostility towards the German Catholic population of Posen and West Prussia, required special consideration. Moreover, the Polish clergy were in a great measure at the head of the Polish movement, and the Government accordingly had to be cautious in their action towards them. The relations of Prussia with the Roman Curia could not, the Minister maintained, be arranged by means of a formal agreement. Concordats brought in their train naught but fears and cares, and engendered complications of many kinds. The Government were resolved on adhering to the path they had hitherto followed. They were convinced that the Pope was heartily and sincerely desirous of peace, and that he would feel all the more disposed to concord after the adoption of the present Bill. With regard to the distrust with which the discretionary powers granted to the Ministry were regarded in some quarters, the Government had always put an end to certain disputes by the exercise of the simple right of decree, which was in no way opposed to the constitutional system. The obligation to notify to the State appointments to ecclesiastical functions would be maintained. An exception could only be made in pressing cases, where there was a question of appointing an assistant preacher. In this there was nothing that could arouse suspicion. As regarded the exercise, in the case of Bishops, of the right of pardon possessed by the King, although that right existed beyond all question, still it should only be used after reference to Parliament, in order that the Government might ascertain the views of all parties and confessions on the case in point. The Government would exercise their powers in the sense in which they were granted. The present Bill was intended as a step from which the Government would advance further. If it were thrown out the Government would not on that account cease to care for the restoration of peace with the Church.

Herren Schorlemer and Windthorst strongly urged the repeal of the May Laws, and declared that the Catholics would submit without hesitation to any agreement entered into by the Government with the Vatican.

Herr von Winnigerode and Herr Holtz supported the Ministerial Bill, but thought that the Government should only be allowed to exercise their discretionary powers for a fixed period.

Herr Stablewsky, a Polish deputy, opposed the Bill, in which he declared the leading feature was a wholly unwarrantable distrust of the Poles and the Polish clergy.

The Lower House of the Diet resumed the debate on Wednesday. Professor Virchow, while expressing himself in favour of the provisions of the measure giving discretionary powers to the Government in the administration of the existing Church Laws, objected to the proposal to establish a Prussian Legation at the Vatican. He would, however, be glad to see the harsh sections of the May Laws repealed. Professor Gneist, National Liberal, said his party were willing to mitigate the rigour of the May Laws, but they wished those provisions which had proved their efficiency to be maintained. Herr Eugen Richter, the Progressist leader, said his views on the question could be briefly expressed in the words, "A Free Church in a Free State." The Bill before the house was merely an instalment from the fund of resources with which Prince Bismarck proposed to gain for himself a following in the Roman Catholic camp. Herr Richter concluded by declaring that he wanted a revision of the May Laws, but not the present Bill. Herr Von Gossler, the Minister of Public Worship, characterised the Bill as the expression of the Parliamentary situation. The Government were the more justified in paying due regard to the Polish question, that the reports of responsible officials corroborated the statement that the Polish agitation was at the present time in full activity. Herr Windthorst, the Ultramontane leader, declared that it was impossible to prevent a revision of the May Laws. If the Government refused to admit this, it was a proof that they were not really desirous of peace. Ultimately the Bill was referred to a committee of twenty-one members.

AMERICA.—A telegram to a contemporary gives details of what occurred when Guiteau was sentenced on Saturday. On Judge Cox overruling Mr. Scoville's motion for a new trial, Mr. Scoville filed a motion in arrest of judgment. Guiteau began talking, but Mr. Scoville silenced him. Mr. Corkhill asked the Court to sentence the prisoner. The Judge then told the prisoner to stand up.

GUITEAU: "I ask your Honour to postpone sentence as long as possible."

THE JUDGE: "Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be pronounced?

GUITEAU arose pale and haggard, and began in a deliberate tone, but soon became violent. He said:—"I am not guilty of the charge set forth in the indictment. It was God's act, not mine. God will take care of it, and won't let the American people forget it. He will take care of it, and every officer of this Government, from the Executive down to that marshal, taking in every man on that jury and every member of this Bench, will pay for it. The American nation will roll in blood if my body goes into the ground. The Jews put the despised Galilean into the grave. For a time they triumphed, but at the destruction of Jerusalem, forty years afterwards, the Almighty got even with them. I am not afraid of death. I am here as God's man. Kill me to-morrow, if you wish. I am God's man, and have been from the start."

The JUDGE then, in an impressive address, sentenced him to be hanged on June 30th, in Washington Gaol, between twelve and two o'clock.

GUITEAU stood unmoved while the Judge was speaking, but when he had finished struck the table violently, shouting out, "May the Lord have mercy on your soul! I'd rather stand where I do than where the jury do and where your Honour does. I'm not afraid to die—I stand here as God's man. God Almighty will curse every man who had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal, and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times die in my position than in that of those who have hounded me to death. I shall have a glorious flight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel Corkhill will have a permanent job down below, where the Devil is preparing for him." Guiteau having talked himself out, conversed quietly with his brother. The prisoner was afterwards taken to gaol through a heavy snowstorm.

Mr. Scoville will now appeal to the full bench of the Washington Court for arrest of judgment, having until March 1 for the appeal.

EGYPT.—Telegraphing on Tuesday, the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The only question that has been a matter for serious dispute, even among Ministers themselves—the precise way in which the Chamber of Deputies should exercise its function of examining the Budget—is now at an end. It has been settled, virtually by Arabi Bey and his following in the Chamber, in a simple but dictatorial style. There was no formal debate in a conclave of Ministers under the presidency of the Khedive, as had been expected, where a solemn and deliberate decision was arrived at. The new Ministry merely went in a body to the Abdin Palace and presented to the Khedive the new laws regulating the functions of the Chamber, especially with regard to the revision and examination of the Budget. The Khedive sanctioned and signed these laws this evening, and the decree proclaiming them will be formally published to-morrow in the *Moniteur Egyptien*.

The Budget will be examined by the Council of Ministers, assisted by delegates from the Chamber of Deputies. There will be as many of these delegates as there are Ministers; and if, owing to a hopeless division of opinion between the two sections, a deadlock should occur, then the Chamber will be dissolved and an appeal will be made to the country. When the new Chamber is elected it will act as final arbiter in the matter under dispute between the Ministers and the delegates of the old Chamber. Through its delegates to what may be called the Budget Committee, the new Chamber will give its ultimate decision one way or another; and against that there can be no appeal.

The Paris correspondent of the same journal writes:—

Our latest news in regard to Egypt is to the effect that not only is Arabi Bey master of the position, but that he is acting in connivance with the Porte. M. Léon Say's organ, the *Journal des Débats*, has two very remarkable articles in to-day's number, which throw much light on the present crisis. In the first it is pointed out, with perfect truth, that the accord between England and France, which has been so emphatically asserted in a recent diplomatic Note, was calculated to produce a great impression both at Cairo and at Constantinople, so long as it was believed to be a real substantial accord, and that in the event of a diplomatic warning being disregarded, the two great Powers of the West—if it be permissible still to call them so—would follow up their brave words with more active measures if they were disregarded. But, as M. Ganem truly observed, neither at Constantinople nor Cairo does any one believe in this accord, nor in the possibility of the common action of the two Powers. M. Ganem remarks that it would be well to give up this argument of the accord between the two Powers. It is a bugbear, a mere diplomatic scarecrow, which frightens neither Turks nor Egyptians, and therefore should no longer be taken *au sérieux*.

That the Joint Note might have been effectual as a menace if M. Gambetta had continued in office is borne out by a very remarkable letter in the *Journal des Débats* from its Constantinople correspondent, dated Jan. 30. He says:—"The Sultan and his *entourage* are in a state of exaltation since the news of the fall of the Gambetta Ministry. The telegram announcing that event arrived during the *selamlek* on Friday last, Jan. 27. All who were present could see from the expression of Abdul Hamid's face that he had received most pleasant news. As soon as the ceremony was over, his Majesty, calling to him Hobart Pasha—'C'est Anglais aussi Turcophile comme tout le monde sait qu'il est Gallophobe'—told him, "Well, you know the news: the Gambetta Ministry is overthrown. It will be Gladstone's turn soon." This shows that the Gladstone Ministry and the Gambetta Ministry were credited in the East with a desire to act in common. It is another extremely significant fact that Arabi Bey's last move was only commenced after M. Gambetta's discomfiture.

SPAIN.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago has written a letter in which he censures the pilgrimage to Rome organised by the Carlists to the exclusion of Catholics belonging to other parties. He announces that he has decided to postpone the organisation of another pilgrimage, which will be exclusively Catholic, without reference to politics; and adds that the fate of religion cannot be allowed to depend on any political party.

HERZEGOVINA.—In a telegram from Ragusa, dated Tuesday, the *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent says:—

The turn taken by events in Herzegovina has become so grave, and the danger of the conflagration spreading to the border principality is so imminent, that Baron Thoemnel, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Cettinje, has thought it prudent to invite the semi-official intervention of the Prince of Montenegro. The Prince at once expressed his readiness to use his good offices with the Herzegovinians, but as it was not wished at Vienna that the affair should wear an official aspect, the Prince despatched as his representatives two ordinary clansmen instead of voivodes, as is usual in Montenegrin missions. This friendly mediation has resulted in the conclusion of an armistice—or rather a cessation of hostilities, to last for twenty days—in the district about Gastako, bordering on the Montenegrin frontier. The most vehement official denials of this Montenegrin mediation are likely to be given. I am, nevertheless, in a position to assert the absolute truth of the episode. This *démarche* seems to have been the outcome of *pourparlers* that have been going on for the last few days between the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. Russia, yielding, it appears, to German mediation, not only gives Austria a free hand to suppress the insurrection as best she may, but she consents for the time being to efface herself at Cettinje. Montenegro is informed that she stands entirely alone and at the mercy of her powerful neighbour. Fresh accounts of the cutting off of Austrian outposts continue to arrive here; fresh captures of Austrian baggage trains near Newisinje and above Castelnuovo are announced; the insurgent bands are continually swelling, and so desperate is the temper of the population that in default of a sufficient supply of arms the peasants arm themselves with scythes, picks, and hatchets. Herzegovinians arrived here estimate the number of insurgents in the field at over 10,000, but no real reliance should be placed on such estimates.

THE TRANSVAAL.—A telegram from Durban, dated the 9th, says:—

"Intelligence received here reports fighting between the Boers and the Chief Montsima. A Boer force, with three guns, crossed the Convention boundary and attacked Montsima on January 10th. The engagement continued all day, the Boers being ultimately repulsed with the loss of two men and several natives. Six of Montsima's men were wounded. Fighting was subsequently renewed, and was still proceeding on January 31st.

CAPETOWN.—The situation in Basutoland is grave. The Chief Jonathan states that the other chiefs are unanimously in favour of supporting Masupha.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

The *Express* gives the following as a summary of the results of Government policy with regard to Ireland:—"Five hundred untried prisoners in the gaols; 60,000 troops in the country; the Land Act, which does not work, though it costs the country even now £70,000 a year; outrages increased in two years from 50 to 500 per month, and the strike against rent."

The officer commanding the troops in Limerick has warned the Mayor that if the populace continue to attack the soldiers in the streets the troops will be compelled to fire upon the mob. The barracks in which the Grenadier Guards are stationed are now guarded at night by an armed constabulary force.

United Ireland is still circulated, in spite of all the watchfulness of the police. It is, however, a wretched rag, hardly readable in type or matter, and although it boasts of keeping its flag flying, it is evidently sinking. Its price has been raised to 2d., a change which is not likely to make it more popular, especially as its fire is gone. The paper is in future to be published in Paris.

Some extraordinary scenes are reported by a correspondent of the *Daily Express* to have taken place at the Roman Catholic Chapel of Gurteen, county Sligo. The pews were put up to auction by the late parish priest, and let to the highest bidders. His successor, however, gave notice that he would re-arrange them, and the new auction was held after Mass recently. The rival bidders became excited, and ultimately a *mêlée* took place, which rendered it necessary to call in the police. On the next Sunday Mass had hardly concluded when two factions renewed the fight and smashed the pews to pieces. They carried away the fragments as trophies of victory, and marched through the village with them. A large police force has since been required to keep the peace.

The seventeen men in custody charged with complicity in the murder, at Cloughbrack, near Clonbur, co. Galway, on January 3 last, of the bailiffs, John Huddy and Joseph Huddy, whose bodies were found in Lough Mask some days ago, were brought up on remand on Tuesday at Clonbur. By consent of the Sessional Crown Solicitor six of them, including the car-driver Coyne, were discharged. The remaining eleven were remanded for another week on an affidavit by Sub-Inspector Gibbons to the effect that a remand was necessary for the ends of justice, as information was now being obtained which he believed would lead to important evidence against the accused. It was further stated that the procuring of testimony had been of great difficulty, owing to the common cause made in the locality with those implicated in the outrages and to the system of terrorism existing there. The police state that they have traced by the confession of the people themselves the movements of the murdered men to within 100yds. of the supposed scene of the crime. The six men who were liberated were received by the crowd outside with loud cheers.

The "explosive letter" addressed to Mr. Forster at Dublin Castle consisted of an ordinary white square envelope, and contained a quantity of iodide of nitrogen, about one scruple and a half in weight, wrapped in a piece of paper such as that used for enclosing powders in a chemist's shop. Outside this was a piece of blotting paper, and there was a third covering of paper. The superscription was written in a bold round hand, and the envelope had an indented crest at the back, which indicated where such envelopes were to be procured. Fortunately, during the passage of the letter through the Post Office, the stamp impression did not strike that portion of the envelope containing the explosive. Mr. Forster has been accustomed to receive threatening letters, within the past twelve months no fewer than four hundred of these missives having reached him.

A man named Quin was arrested in Cork on Wednesday on a charge of treason-felony. The prisoner belonged to the "Moonlight" gang at Millstreet, but absconded when it became known that Connell had given information. Quin concealed himself in Cork for some time, and then enlisted, and was proceeding with other recruits to join the headquarters of the regiment when a Millstreet policeman recognised him. The evidence recently given by Connell has attracted some attention on account of the connection which he has sought to establish between the Land League and a society of a treasonable character. In addition to what has already appeared, the witness stated that meetings of the "Moonlight Society" were regularly held in the Millstreet district. They were held in the open air on the first Sunday of the month. Scouts were sent out to

prevent persons who were not members approaching. At first the meetings were only attended by the "circle" and its head, but afterwards all the sworn members of the society were admitted. The meetings were presided over by a man named Riordan, who was the head, or captain. The second took down the orders made for outrages upon persons who had transgressed the rules of the association. One of the officers appointed was called a detective, and his duty was to ascertain the names of tenants who paid their rent, or otherwise acted contrary to the Land League principles.

An important arrest has been made in the county Cork, a servant man, named Galvin, who was apprehended as a suspect, being found in possession of a list of members of the "Moonlight Society" and a Prussian military drill-book. Rigorous searches for arms were made this week in several business establishments in Limerick, but without success.

A few nights ago a party of men entered the house of a water bailiff named Kilfoyle, at Lisduff, and, taking him outside, drew him several times through a stagnant pool, and made him swear that he would relinquish his occupation. Another bailiff, named M'Greal, was also visited, and received a similar caution. On Sunday night a party of men, with blackened faces, entered the houses of two farmers named Horgan and White, of Culmore, near Swinford, and assaulted both men with sticks for having paid rent. They afterwards went to the house of another farmer, named Slogan, and fired a shot into it, killing an ass.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Parliament was opened by Commission at two o'clock. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech, as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

It is with much satisfaction that I again invite your advice and assistance in the conduct of public affairs.

I have given my approval to a marriage between my son Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and Her Serene Highness Princess Helen of Waldeck and Pyrmont. I have every reason to believe that this will be a happy union.

I continue in relations of cordial harmony with all foreign Powers.

The Treaty for the cession of Thessaly to the Greek Kingdom has now been executed in its main provisions. The transfer of sovereignty and of occupation was effected in a manner honourable to all concerned.

In concert with the President of the French Republic I have given careful attention to the affairs of Egypt, where existing arrangements have imposed on me special obligations. I shall use my influence to maintain the rights already established, whether by the firmans of the Sultan, or by various international engagements, in a spirit favourable to the good government of the country, and the prudent development of its institutions.

I have pleasure in informing you that the restoration of peace beyond the North-Western Frontier, together with continued internal tranquillity, plentiful seasons, and increase of the revenue, has enabled my Government in India to resume works of public utility which had been suspended, and to devote its attention to measures for the further improvement of the condition of the people.

The Convention with the Transvaal has been ratified by the Representative Assembly; and I have seen no reason to qualify my anticipations of its advantageous working.

I have, however, to regret that, although hostilities have not been renewed in Basutoland, the country still remains in an unsettled condition.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Estimates for the service of the year are in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be promptly submitted to you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

My communications with France on the subject of a new Commercial Treaty have not been closed. They will be prosecuted by me, as I have already acquainted you, with a desire to conclude a Treaty favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great a value.

The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, has for some time been improving, and the mildness of the winter season has been eminently suited to farming operations. Better prospects are, I trust, thus opened for the classes immediately concerned in agriculture.

The public revenue, which is greatly, though not always at once, affected by the state of industry and commerce, has not yet exhibited an upward movement in proportion to their increased activity.

The condition of Ireland at this time, as compared with that which I described at the beginning of last year, shows signs of improvement; and encourages the hope that perseverance in the course you have pursued will be rewarded with the happy results which are so much to be desired.

Justice has been administered with greater efficacy; and the intimidation which has been employed to deter occupiers of land from fulfilling their obligations, and from availing themselves of the Act of last Session, shows upon the whole a diminished force.

My efforts, through the bounty of Providence, have been favoured by the abundance of the harvest in that portion of the United Kingdom.

In addition to a vigorous exertion of the provi-ions of the ordinary law, I have not hesitated, under the painful necessity of the case, to employ largely the exceptional powers intrusted to me for the protection of life and property by two Acts of the last Session.

You will be invited to deal with proposals for the establishment in the English and Welsh counties of Local Self-Government, which has so long been enjoyed by the towns; together with enlarged powers of administration, and with financial changes which will give you an opportunity of considering, both as to town and country, what may be the proper extent, and the most equitable and provident form, of contribution from Imperial taxes in relief of local charges.

These proposals, in so far as they are financial, will apply to the whole of Great Britain. It will be necessary to reserve the case of Ireland for a separate consideration.

In connection with the general subject of local administration, I have directed a measure to be prepared and submitted to you for the reform of the ancient and distinguished Corporation of London, and the extension of Municipal Government to the metropolis at large.

Bills will again be laid before you with which, during the last Session, notwithstanding the length of its duration and your unwearied labours, it was found impossible to proceed, I refer particularly to those concerning Bankruptcy, the repression of Corrupt Practices at Elections, and the Conservancy of Rivers and Prevention of Floods.

Measures will also be proposed to you with respect to a Criminal Code and to the Consolidation and Amendment of the Laws affecting Patents.

The interests of some portions of the United Kingdom have suffered peculiarly of late years, from the extreme pressure of the public business on your time and strength; but I trust that, during this Session, you may be able to consider Bills which will be presented to you in relation to the Law of Entail and to Educational Endowments in Scotland, and to improved means of Education in Wales.

I commend these and other subjects with confidence to your care; and it is my earnest prayer that your wisdom and energy may, under the blessing of God, prove equal to the varied and increasing needs of this extended Empire.

The House reassembled at four, when Lords Tweeddale, Reay, Hothfield, and Tweedmouth took the oath and their seats. At a quarter-past five there was a large but not a crowded attendance of peers. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were in their places on the cross-benches, and the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck were present in the Royal gallery.

The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by Lord Fingall and seconded by Lord Wenlock. Lord Salisbury thought that the mover and seconder of the Address had shown much good sense in the brevity of their speeches. No doubt both noble Lords had felt that the less said about the statements in the Royal Speech the better. Having highly eulogised the character of Prince Leopold, he intimated that, though they would not press the matter on that occasion, the Opposition looked with anxiety for explanations from Her Majesty's Government as to the extension of our interference with Egypt from a financial to a political character. There had been an impression that our interference had assumed a menacing character, but there were now rumours that anything of that kind had been disavowed by the Government. He trusted we should go with France in respect of the affairs of Egypt only to such an extent as would leave the momentous interests of England intact. We should beware of anything which threatened our route to India while Russia was at the portals of Herat. Ridiculing the passage in the Royal Speech concerning the effects of the weather on the crops, he asked the Government why they had not gone further and announced that the London fogs had been very destructive of furniture. In reference to Ireland, he observed that since the prorogation a great transformation had occurred in Ireland. During the progress of the Land Bill both Houses of Parliament were assured over and over again that the measure would have no detrimental effect on the property of the landlords of Ireland; but the Government had paid no heed to those assurances, and one of their own Irish Law Officers had since asserted that one of the great objects of the Bill was to reduce rents. He charged the Government with not having made impartial appointments to the Land Commission in Ireland. In support of this, he referred to the appointment of Professor Baldwin, and to the address delivered by Mr. Justice O'Hagan on the opening of the Commission. Since the Revolution Parliament had never before met under such circumstances as it had that day. The condition of Ireland was unprecedented. Members of the House of Commons were in prison by order of the Minister, and in all about 500 men were in prison without trial under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. In addition to that, the Government, trusting, he presumed, to Parliament for a Bill of indemnity—which no doubt would readily be granted—had taken the unprecedented step of seizing in England newspapers of which they did not know the contents. He stated these things to show the entire failure of the policy of the Government. He regretted that the Speech from the Throne did not promise some efficacious measures for the restoration of peace in Ireland, and that the Government did not not make some provision to meet the calamity which their policy had brought upon the Irish landlords. Lord Granville, replying to Lord Salisbury's criticism of the Government policy in Ireland, charged Lord Salisbury and his party in England with having by their language obstructed the working of the Land Bill, which they had assisted in passing, and with exaggerating a condition of affairs in Ireland which was sufficiently bad in itself. He denied that the state of disturbance now prevailing in Ireland was unprecedented, and repelled the imputation that the Government had obtained the sanction of Parliament to the Land Bill by false pretences. He asked whether, if Parliament had known that the general average of rents in Ireland was higher than had been supposed in this country, that would have prevented it from giving its sanction to the Bill. He explained the action of the Government with reference to the treaty with France. As to Egypt, he said the Government had not been desirous to inaugurate any new policy. He referred to his own dispatch, written some months ago, as an exposition of their policy, which was entirely in accordance with that of France. It was the maintenance of the sovereignty of the Sultan, the maintenance of the authority of the Khedive, and the maintenance of the rights of the people, with a gradual improvement in their condition, all of which objects the Government proposed to effect in a friendly manner and in agreement with the other Powers of Europe. The Duke of Somerset, Lord Waterford, and Lord Donoughmore condemned, and Lord Carlingford defended, the policy for the Government in Ireland.

The motion for the Address having been agreed to, the House adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The House early showed signs of the zeal of hon. members. The doors were opened at 10 a.m., and shortly after the first arrivals came in. It is believed that Mr. Macfarlane, who represents Carlow county, and is described as a Home Ruler, was the first hon. member to put in an appearance, and to secure a seat on the front bench occupied by the irreconcilable Irish members. Some other members entered immediately after him by different doors. The first that was seen crossing the members' lobby was Mr. T. R. Hill, the Liberal member for Worcester. But hon. members came trooping in so quickly that at ten minutes past ten there were no fewer than twenty present. Mr. Puleston, who was the first arrival last year, was one of this number. Mr. Callan, a better known member than Mr. Macfarlane, also came early to secure a seat. Among the other arrivals were Baron de Worms, Mr. Macliver, Mr. Floyer, Mr. Caine, Mr. C. M. Palmer, Mr. T. Rogers, Mr. Dodd, and Sir C. Forster. Not the least conspicuous of the early arrivals were the members of the Fourth Party, all of whom—Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Gorst, and Mr. A. J. Balfour—entered the House, and secured their old places on the front seat below the gangway on the Opposition side. Subsequently, however, the arrivals became few and far between, for at noon there were scarcely thirty seats secured. But a good many of the old familiar faces were there to be seen chatting on the floor of the House. There were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Warton, and Mr. Dillwyn, each of whom secured his old seat. From Scotland the earliest arrivals were Colonel Alexander and Sir J. Hay. The labouring-class representatives—Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Burt—came in about noon. Earl Percy entered shortly after noon. Of the London members, Mr. Alderman Fowler was among the first present; and Mr. Alderman Lawrence came in about one o'clock. The Ministerial benches showed most signs of activity, for before one o'clock no fewer than fifty seats on the Government side of the House were reserved, while there were only about fifteen on the Opposition side. After one o'clock the Opposition benches began to fill, and among the best known members of the Opposition then present were Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Sir Henry Holland, and Sir R. Carden. Of the Ministerial party Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was the first to arrive, and he was followed by Sir Charles Dilke. At 1.50 the Speaker entered, and prayers were then read. Mr. Hibbert and Mr. O. Morgan then occupied the Ministerial bench, and Sir W. H. Dyke, the front Opposition bench. The customary ceremony of shaking hands with the Speaker began after prayers. Mr. Bradlaugh entered the House immediately after prayers, and took a seat on the cross bench under the Peers' Gallery on the Liberal side, and sat there till the Black Rod arrived, at five minutes after two o'clock. At the call of the Black Rod, the hon. members present accompanied the Speaker to the House of Lords to hear the Queen's Speech.

The House was crowded in every part when at four o'clock the members reassembled after the adjournment which followed the opening formalities. The first business was the issue of a new writ for Westminster owing to the retirement of Sir Charles Russell. Nine of the members elected during the recess—Mr. Salt, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Bulwer, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Jerningham, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Dawnay, and Mr. Asher—then took the oath and their seats. Mr. Lowther, Mr. Dawnay, and Mr. Raikes were enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who had been standing at the bar, advanced to the table, and was apparently about to take the New Testament in his hand, when Sir Stafford Northcote rose, loudly cheered from the Opposition benches, to submit a resolution which, he said, was almost identical with that agreed to on April 26 last. Remarking that the position of the House and of Mr. Bradlaugh remained the same as last year, he briefly recounted the history of the case at each of its reappearances from the beginning, and moved that, having regard to the resolutions passed in 1880 and 1881, and to the reports of the Select Committee, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of taking the oath. Before the debate proceeded further the Speaker directed Mr. Bradlaugh to withdraw below the bar, which he did, appealing to the House to hear him before it came to a decision. Sir William Harcourt, apologising for the accidental absence of Mr. Gladstone—at which there was a cry of "Oh!" and a laugh from the Opposition—pointed out that the Government had always held the House to be incompetent to vary the provisions of the statute under which Mr. Bradlaugh claimed to take the oath, or to inquire into the religious opinions of any individual member. He therefore moved the "previous question." Mr. Newdegate, supporting Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, protested against Mr. Bradlaugh's present contention that if he took God's name in vain it would be equivalent to the declaration which the law permitted unbelievers to make. Mr. Bradlaugh was then permitted to address the House, and spoke for some time in support of his claim to take the oath. Much of his speech was personal, and reflected on those who had opposed him and had spoken against him in and out of the House. He denied that he had ever formally repudiated the obligatory character of the oath, and declared that if allowed to take the oath it would be binding on his conscience. At the close of his speech he offered that if the House would take into its consideration an Affirmation Bill he would stand aside for a reasonable time; and, further, that if it were deprived of all retrospective operation he would engage to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds and to abide by the decision of his constituents. After some observations from Lord Percy, Mr. Labouchere urged the Opposition to accept Mr. Bradlaugh's offer. Sir Stafford Northcote said it was impossible to make any such bargain with Mr. Bradlaugh, and pointed out that the effect of carrying the "previous question" would be to give Mr. Bradlaugh the right to take the oath—a profanation to which it was impossible to consent. Mr. Gladstone, after apologising for his absence at the commencement of the discussion, expressed his regret that Mr. Bradlaugh's offer had not been more favourably received, and defended the "previous question" as peculiarly applicable to this case, inasmuch as by agreeing to it the House would simply declare that this was a matter with which it had no right to interfere, and which it preferred to leave to be dealt with by the courts of law. This the Government held to be the wise and legal course under the circumstances; and while he protested against Sir Stafford Northcote's mention of profanation, he contended that it was a profanation to depart from the strict line of justice. After a short discussion, in which Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. O'Donnell, and Colonel Makins took part on one side, and Serjeant Simon on the other, the House divided, and negatived the "previous question," or, in other words, decided that "the question be now put," by 286 to 228. This result was received with loud and prolonged cheering from the Opposition. Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution was then carried without a division. Mr. Bradlaugh again advanced to the table, and, being informed by the Speaker of the decision just arrived at by the House and directed to withdraw, "respectfully refused." Upon this the Speaker appealed to the House for further instructions, and after a pause, during which the Opposition called for "Gladstone" and the Ministerialists for "Northcote," Sir Stafford Northcote moved formally that Mr. Bradlaugh be directed to withdraw, and Mr. Gladstone, regarding it as a consequential motion, said that he did not intend to oppose it. It was carried without a division, and Mr. Bradlaugh, being again directed to withdraw, said he did not think it dignified to enter into a conflict with the House, and would therefore withdraw below the bar. At this there was a general cheer, and Mr. Bradlaugh took a seat at the bar.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on Monday he will move certain resolutions relating to the proceedings of the House, and for the appointment of a Committee to deal with Bills of a certain class in lieu of Committees of the whole House. Mr. Dodson gave notice of a Rivers Conservancy Bill for Thursday; and the Attorney-General gave notice of a Corrupt Practices Bill for the same night. Subsequently some 120 notices of Bills and motions were given by private members, and among them were three Bills for the amendment of the Land Act and one to repeal the Protection Act. Mr. Labouchere gave notice of an Oaths Bill; Baron Henry de Worms gave notice of an address in regard to the outrages on the Jews in Russia; and Mr. Gorst gave notice of a resolution condemnatory of the North Borneo Company's charter.

The Speaker read a letter which he had received from the Irish Government, informing the House of the arrest of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Kelly, and Mr. Sexton; and on this Mr. Gray moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire and report whether any of the matters contained in the letter require the further attention of the House. He contended that the arrests were in violation of the pledges given by the Government when the Coercion Act was passed, and had, in fact, no other object but to get rid of political opponents, and was proceeding to illustrate this by quotations from the Ministerial speeches, when he was called to order by Mr. Gladstone, and the Speaker held that it was not competent at this time to go into the question of the reasonableness of the arrests. Mr. Gladstone, in replying to Mr. Gray, maintained that there was no breach of privilege in applying to a member of Parliament the law which was applicable to his case. Mr. O'Donnell, on the other hand, asserted that the rights of constituencies and the privileges of Parliament had been infringed by the administration of the Coercion Act; and Mr. Biggar attributed Mr. Parnell's imprisonment to the inability of Mr. Gladstone, whom he designated as "a vain old gentleman," to answer him in argument. Mr. Sexton argued from the speeches of Ministers on the Coercion Acts that they were not applicable to members of Parliament, and that the arrests, therefore, were a breach of privilege. Mr. P. J. Smyth controverted the claim involved in the motion to place members of Parliament in an exceptional position in regard to the administration of the law. Mr. Leamy, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Sullivan also spoke; after which the motion was negatived by 174 to 45.

The Queen's Speech was then read by the Speaker, and the Address in reply thereto was moved by Mr. Marjoribanks, and seconded by Mr. Firth. On the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, that the debate be adjourned, Sir Henry Wolff asked whether papers relating to the negotiations with the Vatican would be laid on the table. Sir Charles Dilke said there were none, for although Mr. Errington had been the medium of communication between the Vatican and Lord Granville on certain subjects, he had no mission and no appointment from the Foreign Office.

The House adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock, Mr. Porter, Solicitor-General for Ireland, took his seat for Londonderry, and Lord Ebrington his seat for Tiverton.

Sir Stafford Northcote resumed the debate on the Address. He expressed his gratification at the announcement of the approaching marriage of the Duke of Albany with the Princess Helena of Waldeck, and then referred to the paragraphs in the Speech relating to foreign affairs. He was glad to hear that the external relations of the country were such as to enable the Government to speak as they had spoken on the subject. Much of their policy with regard to the Eastern Question and to India was, however, still open for future consideration. Adverting particularly to Egypt, he vindicated the policy of the late Government, through whose action the joint control had been established, Egyptian finance placed on a sounder basis, and the tax-payers relieved from serious oppression. While accomplishing these objects the Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield had always recognised the rights of the Sultan as suzerain, and at the same time the rights and position of the Khedive. Sir Stafford Northcote said that he refrained from entering into the consideration of affairs in Egypt, in the hope that as soon as convenient the Government would give the House a full explanation of their proceedings in the past, and what was their present position. Meanwhile he earnestly exhorted them not to allow matters to drift, since that was the real danger. With regard to the French Commercial Treaty, too, he hoped to have an assurance that that was not drifting, and to be informed whether there was any reasonable prospect of the negotiations leading to a satisfactory conclusion. Respecting the condition of Ireland, he insisted that the House had a right to more definite information than the optimist and jaunty assurance of the Queen's Speech that things were a little better than when they were at the worst. In any comparison of this kind it must be taken into consideration that remedial legislation had been tried, that the Government now enjoyed exceptional powers, and that they had a largely increased force of military and police at their disposal. Alluding to a much-quoted observation of Mr. Chamberlain, he complained that the Government had not administered coercion as a "policy," and had, therefore, converted it more into a "hateful incident." Pointing out the great uneasiness and alarm excited in Ireland by the working of the Land Act, he called on the Government to say whether they had expected the action of the Commissioners, or whether having foreseen it they had concealed it from the House. The election speeches of Mr. Porter—which he insisted required explanation—

seemed to show that the Government was running the Land Act against the Land League, or "Low rent" against "No rent." But more especially he required the Government to say whether they thought they had got to the root of the evil, and whether they had any expectation of tranquillity when their exceptional powers ceased. After commenting upon the extraordinary character of the pamphlet just issued with the apparent authority of the Land Court, he asked what would be the position of the majority of the Irish tenants during the block of business before the Land Commissioners, and in conclusion disclaimed any desire to embarrass the Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE began by informing the House that the Government had requested from the Land Commissioners an explanation of the circumstances under which the extraordinary pamphlet had been published by their secretary. Referring to the Duke of Albany's marriage, he expressed his confident belief that it would be followed by the same happy results as had attended previous Royal marriages. With respect to Egypt, he thought that Sir Stafford Northcote's exhortation against "drifting" might be neutralised by Lord Salisbury's apprehension that the Government had committed itself to military intervention; and while admitting that the policy of the late Government had borne beneficial fruit, he pointed to the language of the Speech as exactly defining the objects aimed at by the present Government. He could not add anything to the information contained in the Speech as to the commercial treaty with France, although he admitted that there had been recently a revival of Protectionist doctrines abroad, which he thought was hardly to be wondered at, considering the incidents of the North Lincoln election. He maintained that an undoubted consequence of the past French treaty had been a considerable improvement in foreign tariffs generally. Passing to the Irish question, he met the charge that coercion had been tried too late with the statement that Lord Beaconsfield's Government had so arranged the dissolution that it was impossible to renew the Peace Preservation Acts. With regard to the Land Act, he asserted that there had been nothing approaching to the full experience of it which could enable anybody to form an opinion as to its operation. Repudiating the imputation that the Government had given instructions to the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners, he asserted that they had chosen the most competent and best-informed men, that they had seen no reason to repent of their choice, and that the decisions of the Commissioners had been strictly judicial and impartial. As to Mr. Porter, he said that the Conservative candidate for Londonderry had declared the Land Act to be a failure only in not going far enough, and repeated that from the handful of cases already decided it was impossible to say whether there would be a general reduction of rents all over Ireland. But he denied that the Government had given any assurance that such would not be the case; and althongh it was too early to say what would be the average rental of Ireland, he affirmed that the Act had already produced results of the most beneficial character. He denounced the desperate policy of the League, urged that the Executive had, by means of the double action of repressive and remedial legislation, been enabled to confront a dangerous conspiracy, and, amid derisive interruptions from the Irish members, eulogised the philanthropic efforts of the Chief Secretary to enforce the law without shedding blood, and took credit to the Government for successfully grappling with a great crisis. The Land Act, like an infant Hercules, had strangled the serpents that had sought its destruction; it had shown by its action that although full of difficulty, and although some of its provisions were open to criticism, as he admitted, yet that it was full of hope and of promise, and full of blessings for the people of Ireland.

Mr. TOTTENHAM cited the statistics of Irish crime and outrage to illustrate the deplorable condition of the country brought about by the unhallowed union of conspiracy with authority. The policy of the Government, he asserted, had produced all the results predicted from it—bitter passion, class hatred, and litigation. As to the administration of the Land Act, he contended that it was a violation of the principles of the Act, and a misinterpretation of the intentions of Parliament. Mr. P. J. SMYTH moved an amendment, setting forth that the only mode of settling the Irish question was the restoration of Irish legislative independence. He drew a glowing picture of the condition of Ireland under her own Parliament; described the means by which the Union had been effected; and impressed on the Prime Minister that all his efforts to settle the Irish question would be useless unless he could devise a mode of restoring the Irish Parliament without endangering the security of the Throne. Mr. O'CONNOR POWER, in supporting the amendmant, refused to despair of the future of his country, and declared that the present Parliament, if it desired, might settle the Irish question permanently by giving into Irish hands the control of Irish local affairs, of Irish administration, and of Irish legislation, Colonel COLTHURST denied that the Irish people sympathised with outrage, and attributed the moral responsibility for agrarian crime to those who had signed the "No-rent" manifesto, as they must have known that obedience to it could only be secured by intimidation. Mr. DAWSON was speaking at a quarter to six, when the debate was again adjourned.

On the motion of Mr. FAWCETT, a Select Committee was nominated to inquire into the operation of the Acts authorising the Post Office to grant annuities and policies of life assurance; and leave was given to bring in several Bills.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

After some conversation with reference to the pamphlet issued from the offices of the Irish Land Commission, the Duke of SOMERSET asked for information respecting the Russian atrocities upon Jews, explaining that he wished it to be ascertained how far the Russian officials were implicated in the persecution. Earl GRANVILLE, while pledging himself to take advantage, in the interests of humanity, of any opportunity of mooting the question in a private and unofficial manner, remarked that there were conclusive reasons why Her Majesty's Government should not attempt to interfere officially in the internal affairs of another country. The Marquis of SALISBURY agreed that official representations in matters of this kind were of doubtful utility, even when made to Governments much less strong and independent than that of Russia. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY insisted that recent occurrences in Russia were a disgrace to Christianity and to the civilisation of the age. Their Lordships adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

A new writ having been ordered for Taunton, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir W. Palliser, Sir S. NORTHCOTE, amid loud cheers, gave notice of his intention to oppose the first of the Prime Minister's proposed new rules of procedure. Mr. MARRIOTT also announced that he would move an amendment directed against the closure of debate by a bare majority; and Mr. SEXTON intimated that on Monday, before the new rules were discussed, he should move for a "call of the House." Sir C. DILKE informed Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT that the communication to the Porte of the desire to the Powers that the *status quo* should be maintained in Egypt was made verbally by the dragomans of the four Powers, and that it was not the intention of the Government to withdraw the Joint Note to the Khedive. Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to Mr. Serjeant SIMON, expressed feelings of the utmost pain and horror at the atrocities committed upon Jews in Russia, but pointed out that any official representations by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of Russia on the subject would not be advantageous, but positively detrimental, to the object which the hon. and learned member had in view. The adjourned debate on Mr. Smyth's amendment to the motion for an address in answer to Her Majesty's Speech was resumed by Mr. DAWSON, and continued by Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN, Mr. MOLLOY, and Mr. O'SULLIVAN, who argued in favour of the legislative independence of Ireland in regard to all purely Irish questions. Mr. SMYTH then intimated his willingness to withdraw his amendment, but this being objected to by the Home Rule members, Mr. GLADSTONE expressed regret that it should be thought necessary to continue what must be a futile discussion on this subject instead of reserving it for a future occasion. While her Majesty's Government were most favourable to the introduction and development of principles of local government in Ireland, rightly understood, the advocates of Home Rule could not take the first step, or establish one foot of ground, from which to address their arguments to the House of Commons until they had produced a plan under which it was clearly set forth by what authority, and what machinery, they meant to decide between Imperial and local questions, and so give satisfaction to that House upon its first and most paramount duty—namely, the maintenance of the supremacy of the Imperial authority for every practical purpose relating to the interests of the empire. After further discussion, in the course of which Mr. Ewart, speaking on behalf of the North of Ireland, repudiated the demand for an Irish Parliament, the Home Rule members forced a division upon Mr. Smyth's amendment, which was negatived by 93 to 37. Mr. M'CARTHY then moved a further amendment, condemning in detail the action of the Executive in Ireland, and declaring the immediate abandonment of all coercive measures and the establishment of constitutional government in Ireland to be essentially necessary for the peace and prosperity of that realm. Mr. FORSTER admitted that it was with intense disappointment that the Government had been compelled to make use of all the powers which the law gave them. Unless they had done so the law would have been powerless, industry would have been rendered impossible, liberty would have been destroyed, property would not have been protected, life would have been endangered, and a state of excitement would have been created which might have led to a civil war. The organised intimidation and outrage with which it was endeavoured to enforce the dictates of the Land League, in order to defeat the purposes of the Land Act of last session, left the Government no alternative but to arrest both the central and the local leaders of that body. Had they not done so they would virtually have left the Land League to govern Ireland. At the present moment there were grounds for hope, but the time had not yet come for the Government to relax their efforts or to release the suspects. On the conclusion of the right hon. gentleman's speech, which occupied upwards of two hours in delivery, the debate was adjourned until yesterday. Leave was then given to bring in a number of Bills, upon several of which brief debates and divisions occurred, and the House adjourned.

UNPARALLELED PARALLELS.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.
Feb. 7.

"I have pleasure in informing you that the restoration of peace beyond the North-Western Frontier, together with continued internal tranquillity," &c.

"The convention with the Transvaal has been ratified, and I have no reason to modify my anticipations of its advantageous working."

TELEGRAM.
Bombay, Feb. 9.

Inhabitants of Herat are in open rebellion. Troops have been ordered to proceed to Herat from Cabul.

Durban, Feb. 9.

Fighting between the Boers and the Chief Montsima. A Boer force, with three guns, crossed the Convention boundary and attacked Montsima on 10th January. Fighting was still proceeding on January 31.

—*Morning Post.*

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received: "Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has directed Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Hon. Sir George William Wilshere Bramwell, Knight, late a Lord Justice of Appeal, and heirs male, by the title of Baron Bramwell, of Hever, in the county of Kent.

The Queen has been pleased to signify her intention of conferring upon Lord Carlingford the honour of knighthood of the Order of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Lord Lurgan.

Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon to-day (Saturday) attains his 84th year. He is the oldest Judge on the English Bench. The learned Judge was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in June, 1870.

The amendment of which Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice on Thursday against the proposed *clôture* will receive the support of the whole of the Opposition, of the Parnellite party, and of several honourable members below the gangway at the Ministerial side of the House.

The object of Mr. Sexton in moving for a "call of the House," to consider the new rules of procedure, is to obtain the liberation of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, now detained in Kilmainham under the Coercion Act.

The following members of the House of Commons have been nominated as the Select Committee on Standing Orders:—Sir John Mowbray, Sir Edward Colebrooke, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Floyer, Mr. Monk, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Denis O'Conor, Lord Arthur Russell, Sir David Wedderburn, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Yorke. The Committee of Selection consists of the following:—Mr. Cubitt, Sir Charles Forster, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. Whitbread, and the Chairman of the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

The Liberal Executive at Taunton on Thursday selected as their candidate Viscount Kilcoursie, eldest son of the Earl of Cavan.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Bradlaugh, returned as one of the members for the borough of Northampton, came to the table to take and to subscribe the oath, and the Clerk was proceeding to administer the same to him when Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, member for the Northern Division of the county of Devon, rose to take objection thereto, and to submit a motion to the House:—Motion made, and Question proposed—"That, having regard to the resolutions of this House of the 22nd June, 1880, and of the 26th April, 1881, and to the reports and proceedings of two Select Committees therein referred to, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the words of the oath prescribed by the Statute 29 Vic. c. 19, and 31 and 32 Vic. c. 72" (Sir Stafford Northcote). Whereupon Previous Question proposed—"That that Question be now put" (Secretary Sir William Harcourt). Previous question put—"That the original question be now put:"—The House divided—Ayes, 286; Noes, 228.

The *Globe* analyses the division list as follows:—

"The majority was composed of 221 Conservatives, 37 Home Rulers, and 28 Liberals. The Home Rulers were Sir J. N. M'Kenna, Colonel Colthurst, Messrs. Barry, Biggar, Bryne, Callan, E. Collins, W. Corbet, Daly, Dawson, Finigan, Gabbett, Gill, Gray, Mitchell Henry, Lalor, Leahy, Leamy, Lever, Macfarlane, M'Carthy, M'Coan, P. Martin, Marum, Metge, Molloy, Moore, A. O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Shea, O'Sullivan, R. Power, Redmond, Sexton, Smithwick, T. D. Sullivan, and Synan. Of the Liberals in this lobby, eight were also Irish members—Sir J. Ennis, and Messrs. T. Dickson, J. Dickson, Findlater, Givan, Lea, Lyons, and B. Whitworth; five were Scotch—viz., Lord C. Campbell, Sir J. T. Sinclair, and Messrs. Mackintosh, C. S. Parker, and J. Stewart; and the remaining 15 sit for English constituencies—viz., Hon. Agar Robartes, Hon. W. J. Fitzwilliam, Hon. J. C. Dundas, Hon. G. C. Leigh, Sir E. Watkin, and Messrs. S. Morley, J. Corbett, Courtauld, Cropper, Guest, D. J. Jenkins, W. Nicholson, Norwood, Walter, and C. H. Wilson.

"The minority with Government was exclusively Liberal, if we may include Major Nolan, who has recently resigned the office of Home Rule Whip. Mr. J. Cowen and Lord E. Fitzmaurice were with Ministers, as also was Mr. Milbank.

"The first important division on this question was in June of the session before last, when Mr. Bradlaughs was refused permission to affirm by 275 to 230. On that occasion 36 Liberals and 32 Home Rulers were in the majority. The majority of these gentlemen on Tuesday night again voted against Mr. Bradlaugh. Two Conservatives—the Earl of Bective (who did not vote last night) and the Hon. Percy Wyndham (now with his party)—and ten Home Rulers then supported Ministers. On the second division, in April last, the Government were defeated by 33—208 to 175. Then only ten Home Rulers voted with the Conservaties, and four went with the Government, the bulk of the Irish party absenting themselves. Fifteen Liberals were also with the Opposition, and of these only two—Sir A. Fairbairn (who is ill) and Sir T. Chambers—did not vote last night. The other 13 were again in the majority.

"The House on Tuesday night, with tellers and the Speaker, numbered 519, being the largest vote yet given on the Bradlaugh question, as against 510 and 388 on the former occasions. The Conservative party were in full force, the absentees numbering only 18, and all these were satisfactorily accounted for by the Whip. One, the Right Hon. R. Bourke, was accidentally shut out.

"Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, who would have voted with the majority, was absent, being confined to his room through a severe sprain to his ankle.

"About 80 Liberals took no part in the division, thus accounting for the largeness of the majority against Ministers. Some of those gentlemen were in the House, and walked out without voting."

At a Conservative demonstration in Sevenoaks on Saturday evening, Earl STANHOPE, speaking on the Irish question, said:—The Government in succeeding to power found Ireland in a state of tranquillity, but now she was in a state of anarchy such as was not to be found in any other country. The Irish Land Act, which had not been in operation quite a year, cost the Brish taxpayers about £70,000 per year. There were now 500 political prisoners, 60,000 troops in the country, and a large augmentation of the constabulary. The course he (Earl Stanhope) would take would be to establish martial law in the south-west of Ireland, and put down with a firm hand this anarchy. Then what a mess we were in in Egypt! Half the shipping that passed through the Suez Canal belonged to England, and half the shares of the Canal, and yet we had joined France in a note to protect the Khedive, without consulting the other Powers. He had great pleasure in proposing a resolution expressing unabated confidence in the leaders of the Conservative party, and entirely condemning the policy of the present Government. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., in seconding the resolution, asked whether they considered they were right at the last election in supporting Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone came into office to carry out peace, retrenchment, and reform, but he had become associated with military disaster, increased expenditure, and coercion. Every time the Conservatives were in office the Liberals stirred up discontent in Ireland, so that when they came into power themselves they were obliged to ask them to help them to keep their friends in order. The grand European concert had gone to the winds. Notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone and M. Gambetta sending their joint note to the Khedive the other Powers would not allow any alteration in the aspect of Egyptian affairs without their consent. Some years ago the Liberals, for party political purposes, stirred up this country about the Bulgarian atrocities, and believing that Mr. Gladstone held the same views when in office as when out in opposition, in regard to outrages, he feared that some morning he should awake to find that the Russian Ambassador had been ordered out of London and the British fleet sent on to St. Petersburg. There was no fear of that, for in answer to a letter from a Jew, asking him to protect his fellow-countrymen, Mr. Gladstone said that on the occurrence of a fitting opportunity Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to explain their views and the proper attitude which they should assume with regard to these deplorable atrocities. (Hisses.) If they wished to do any good in Ireland they must teach the people to be honest, industrious, and self-reliant, and any Government who allowed anything else to exist were doing an injury. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The annual dinner of the Hurstpierpoint Polling District Conservative Association took place on Wednesday evening at the Hassock's Gate Hotel. About 100 persons sat down to the dinner, at which Mr. R. Champion presided. There were also present, Mr. G. B. Gregory, M.P., and Mr. M. D. Scott, M.P. (Eastern Division of the county of Sussex). After the usual loyal toasts and the health of the county members had been given, the Rev. W. E. A. YOUNG said that in rising to propose the next toast, that of "The Conservative Cause," for their acceptance, he might well feel appalled by the difficulty of the duty which he had undertaken, for he felt that it would require a whole evening to lay the subject before them in anything like an adequate manner, and that even then his faltering lips and stammering tongue could never do justice to it. From another point of view, however, it was a very easy task, for their very presence there that evening proved to him that such a toast as he had to propose to them required no words from him to recommend it. (Hear, hear.) They were all there to prove their attachment to the Conservative cause. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to see that some of his friends wore on their breast the colours of their party, for he never could look on that pure and lovely blue without feeling that it was the outward and visible sign of the purity of the faith which was enshrined in their hearts—(hear, hear)—and when he looked on his own rosette, which he had worn on many previous occasions, and which was made for him in brighter and happier times, he took heart again, and felt that his hopes and aspirations would in the end be realised, and that his faith, his constancy, and his devotion would at last be rewarded. They all were devoted to the faith of which that colour was the emblem. (Hear, hear.) They had been under the shadow of a great calamity, but they never gave themselves up to despair. They were, indeed, living in a gloomy time. The honour of England had been eclipsed, and he knew not in what direction to look for any signs of light. (Hear, hear.) In Afghanistan, the barrier erected by the far-seeing and statesman-like sagacity of Lord Beaconsfield against the aggression of Russia on our Indian Empire had been ruthlessly pulled down by the present peace-at-any-price party in power. (Cheers.) In the Transvaal our soldiers had been thrice defeated in battle, and then we ignominiously sued for peace. (Shame.) In Egypt complications were arising which threatened our road to India. (Hear, hear.) In Eastern Europe Russia was again fomenting disturbances. In Ireland a reign of terror existed, which was a disgrace to the civilisation of the nineteenth century. (Hear, hear.) At home Atheism was encouraged in the person of Mr. Bradlaugh, and we were now threatened with the extinction of all freedom of speech in Parliament by that which was known by the French term of the *clôture*, so called, he supposed, because it was so utterly repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen that they had no word in their language which would express it. (Cheers.) Trade was depressed, and agriculture was suffering more than it had done for the last fifty years. (Hear, hear.) And what remedy did Mr. Gladstone propose? He refused to touch with his little finger the ever-increasing burden of local taxation, which had been piled upon the land by the Liberals in the shape of Highway, School Board, Sanitary, and other rates. (Hear, hear.) He hoped those whom he was then addressing would remember that the late Conservative Government had attempted to redress this injustice, and had, in the teeth of the Liberal Opposition, transferred £2,500,000 per annum of local taxation to the Consolidated Fund. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gladstone had indeed taken off the malt-tax, but by placing an enhanced tax on beer he had depreciated the value of barley, and actually assisted foreign competition by stimulating the use of maize and barley imported from abroad, and of other ingredients—(hear, hear)—and when the Conservatives, headed by Mr. Chaplin, had proposed measures for the purpose of checking the importation of foreign cattle-disease, the Liberals had banded together to refuse all measures of redress. He hoped the farmers, and all who lived by the land, would remember that. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. M. Tunstall, of Tuebrook, having called Mr. Herbert Gladstone's attention to statements recently made by Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., at a Conservative dinner at Liverpool, to the effect, among other things, that Mr. Herbert Gladstone had travelled in Ireland under an assumed name, Mr. Herbert Gladstone has replied as follows :—

10, *Downing-street, Feb.* 2, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for sending to me an extract from Lord Claud Hamilton's speech at Liverpool. I am sorry that the noble Lord should think it worth his while to impute to me words that I never spoke, and to tell stories that have no truth in them. 1. I did not tell the authorities in Ireland or any one else that in regard to the state of the country they were entirely wrong in their opinions. 2. I did not say that they overrated the whole of the circumstances existing in that country. 3. I did not say that it was perfectly peaceable. 4. I did not say that everybody might travel there without the slightest danger to life or property. 5. I did not stay at an hotel in Killarney under an assumed name. 6. The "little anecdote" is a fiction. For what I did say I beg to refer you to the *Manchester Guardian* of Dec. 17, 1881. Further comment is needless.—I remain, yours faithfully,

Herbert J. Gladstone.

Lord C. J. Hamilton has addressed the following letter to the *Liverpool Courier* :—

"*London, Feb* 6, 1882.

"Sir,—I notice in one of to-day's London papers a letter from Mr. H. Gladstone, calling in question some allusions made by me at the dinner of the Junior Conservative Club to his recent speech at Manchester on the condition of Ireland. Mr. H. Gladstone has for his own purposes ignored the context and taken refuge in categorical denials of the general observations I made. It was perfectly understood by my audience, as it was by the Lancashire public on the following day, that my remarks had reference only to that most injudicious Manchester speech. If any one will take the trouble to read it they will see that Mr. H. Gladstone's statements relative to the exaggerated condition of affairs in Ireland were in antagonism to the expressed opinions of every political, legal, and military Irish official; and they were also, supposing them to have been accurate, which they were not, a crushing condemnation of the coercive policy of the Government of which his father is the guiding spirit. The 'little anecdote' I told for what it was worth, as it was related to me by an Irish M.P. If it is imaginative, it is, I fear, singularly expressive of the sentiments entertained by many English as well as Irish gentlemen. 'The hotel at Killarney' should have been 'an hotel in Cork,' at which Mr. H. Gladstone stayed under the assumed name of Mr. Herbert. I shall be surprised if he ventures to deny this. I wonder how he reconciles his immunity from personal danger with the fact of a plain-clothes detective guarding his door when in Dublin Castle! His recollections of 'not the smallest incivility' are hardly consistent with the facts mentioned in the accompanying letter from a leading agent resident in Bantry, and who was with Mr. H. Gladstone when he witnessed the evictions in that neighbourhood :—

Bantry, Jan. 4, 1882.

Dear Mr. ———,—Mr. H. Gladstone's correspondence in this country was generally, if not altogether, addressed to him through the police-office of the district, as he tried to keep "incog." It was certainly altogether so until he found it useless to try this any longer. He cannot with truth say that he was *always* treated civilly, for at one of the evictions at Berehaven the people hooted at and jeered him: one nice expression was, "A curly-headed ———." It was on that occasion that one of the bailiffs said, "This is a nice way to treat you after all your dada has done for them." He also called on the parish priest at Castletown, at whose gate there is a large National school, the children of which turned out and hooted him vigorously. This was reported to the National Board, and one of the inspectors was sent down to investigate the conduct of the master in allowing it to occur.—Very faithfully yours,

"The only 'further comment' I desire to make is that a few facts are sometimes stranger than much fiction.—I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

"Claud J. Hamilton."

THE PROPOSED NEW RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

The following are the New Rules for the better conduct of the business of the House of Commons, which Mr. Gladstone laid on the table of the House on Tuesday, and which he will move on Monday next :—

1. Putting the Question.—That when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker, or to the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, during any debate, to be the evident sense of the House, or of the Committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the House; and, if a motion be made "That the question be now put," Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, shall forthwith put such question; and if the same be decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion shall be put forthwith: provided that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than two hundred members, or to have been opposed by less than forty members.

2. Motions for adjournment before Public Business.—That no motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made, except by leave of the House, before the orders of the day or notices of motion have been entered upon.

3. Debates on Motions for Adjournment.—That when a motion is made for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman of a Committee do report progress, or do leave the chair, the debate thereupon shall be strictly confined to the matter of such motion; and no member having spoken to any such motion shall be entitled to move or second any similar motion during the same debate or during the same sitting of the Committee.

4. Divisions.—That when, before a division, the decision of Mr. Speaker, or of the Chairman of a Committee, that the "Ayes" or "Noes" have it, is challenged, Mr. Speaker, or Chairman, may call upon the members challenging it to rise in their places; and if they do not exceed twenty he may forthwith declare the determination of the House, or of the Committee.

5. Irrelevance or Repetition.—That Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee, may call the attention of the House, or of the Committee, to continued irrelevance, or tedious repetition on the part of a member; and may direct the member to discontinue his speech.

6. Postponement of Preamble.—That in Committee on a Bill the preamble do stand postponed until after the consideration of the clauses, without question put.

7. Chairman to leave the Chair without Question.—That when the Chairman of a Committee has been ordered to make a report to the House, he shall leave the chair, without question put.

8. Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule.—To add to the Standing Order of the 18th of February, 1879, the following words:—"But this rule shall not apply to the motion for leave to bring in a Bill, nor to any Bill which has passed through Committee."

9. Order in Debate.—To amend the Standing Order of February 28, 1880, as follows:—"That whenever any member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, as disregarding the authority of the Chair, or abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, 'That such member be suspended from the service of the House;' and if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall, on a motion being made, put the same question in a similar way, and if the motion is carried, shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee, and report the circumstances to the House, and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any member be suspended under this order, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for a week, on the second occasion for a month, and on the third occasion for the remainder of the Session, provided always that nothing in the resolutions shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any member according to ancient usages.

10. Debates on Motions for Adjournment.—That if Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall be of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the chair, is made for the purpose of obstruction, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the chair.

11. Consideration of a Bill as Amended.—That on reading the order of the day for the consideration of a Bill as amended, the House do proceed to consider the same without question put, unless the member in charge thereof shall desire to postpone its consideration, or notice has been given to re-commit the Bill.

12. Motions on going into Committee of Supply.—That whenever the Committee of Supply appointed for the consideration of the ordinary Army, Navy, and Civil Service Estimates stands as the first order of the day on a Monday, Mr. Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question, unless an amendment be moved or question raised relating to the Estimates proposed to be taken in Supply, on first going into Committee on the Army, Navy, and Civil Services respectively.

A series of rules relating to Standing Committees is also to be proposed by Mr. Gladstone.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A Parliamentary paper just issued contains official correspondence respecting the Panama Canal. The despatches are six in number, and range in date from June 24, 1881, to the 14th of last month. Three of them are from Mr. Blaine, and explain his views on the subject, the purport of which has already been made public. Lord Granville replies as follows in a despatch, dated January 7, 1882 :—"While recognising to the fullest degree the extent to which the United States must feel interested in any canal which may be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, Her Majesty's Government would be wanting in regard to their duty if they failed to point out that Great Britain has large colonial possessions no less than great commercial interests, which render any means of unobstructed and rapid access from the Atlantic to the North and South Pacific Oceans a matter for her also of the greatest importance. The development of these possessions and interests has steadily continued, possibly with less rapidity, but on a scale which has some relation even to that of the Pacific States. Her Majesty's Government do not wish to ignore the share which other nations have acquired in the commerce of Central and South America, nor to exclude from consideration the interest of those countries in any canal which may be made across the Isthmus. They are of opinion that such a canal as the waterway between two great oceans, and between all Europe and Eastern Asia, is a work which concerns not merely the United States or the American continent, but the whole civilised world. This is a view which finds its expression in the sixth article of the Treaty of 1850. Her Majesty's Government are as anxious as that of the United States, that, while all nations should enjoy their proper share in the benefits to be expected from the undertaking, no single country should acquire a predominating influence or control over such a means of communication; and they will not oppose or decline any discussion for the purpose of securing, on a general international basis, its universal and unrestricted use. With all deference to the considerations which have prompted the proposals made in Mr. Blaine's despatch, Her Majesty's Government cannot believe that they would promote this object or be beneficial in themselves. The relations of the United States with the European Powers are fortunately of a nature to give rise to no feelings of suspicion or alarm. The general tendency of their foreign policy gives good promise that they will so continue. But, if provision is to be made on one side for a different state of affairs, it must be expected that the course thus indicated will find its natural and logical counterpart on the other. Her Majesty's Government can conceive no more melancholy spectacle than a competition among the nations holding West Indian possessions and others on the Central and South American continent in the construction of fortifications to obtain the command over the canal and its approaches, in the event of occasion arising for such a measure. They cannot believe that it would be agreeable or convenient to any South American State through which the canal may pass to find itself called upon to admit a foreign Power to construct and garrison on its territory a succession of fortresses of increasing magnitude, designed to oppose such attempts, even though that foreign Power be a neighbouring one, and situated upon the same continent. And when the claim to do this is accompanied by a declaration that the United States will always insist on treating the waterway which shall unite the two oceans 'as part of her coast line,' it is difficult to imagine that the States to which the territory lying between that waterway and the United States belongs can practically retain as independent a position as that which they now enjoy. These are the consequences which, in the conviction of Her Majesty's Government, would almost certainly follow from a claim on the part of the United States to assume the supreme authority over the canal and all responsibility for its control. Her Majesty's Government hold, on the contrary, that the principles which guided the negotiators of the Convention of 1850 were intrinsically sound, and continue to be applicable to the present state of affairs. Their wish would be that those principles should receive the practical development which was contemplated at the time, and that effect should be given to that portion of the treaty which provides that the contracting parties shall invite all other States with whom they have friendly intercourse to enter into similar stipulations with them." In conclusion, Lord Granville says that Her Majesty's Government would gladly see the United States again take the initiative in an invitation to the Powers, and will be prepared to join in it or to support and endorse it in the way that may be found most fitting and convenient, "provided it does not conflict in any way with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty."

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD BUDGET.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, held under the presidency of Mr. E. N. Buxton at the offices on the Thames Embankment, the estimates for the forthcoming year, from the 25th proximo to March, 1883, were presented and dealt with.

Mr. Freeman said it was his duty, as it had been his duty for eleven years, to place before the Board, as briefly as possible, the estimates for the year commencing in March. Up to the commencement of the current year the Board had borrowed £4,175,519. During the year £465,890 had been borrowed, so that at the present time the Board's indebtedness was £4,641,409. From this sum £171,171 had to be deducted as repaid loans and interest, leaving on capital account £4,470,238. With the capital thus borrowed the Board had purchased 289 freehold sites and had built 250 schools to provide accommodation for 250,000 children. To have done this work was to have made remarkable progress in the great task which the Board was created to fulfil. The sum of £227,828 in the estimates for the "repayment of loans and interest" was a fiftieth of the whole amount of the indebtedness, and was an increase of £21,486 on the current year, while the estimate of £750 for stamp duty charged on loans and of £2,500 for the costs of transfer of schools and general legal business would be, he had no doubt, thought reasonable. The office expense estimate, £21,141, showed a slight reduction on that of the previous year. For industrial schools the sum of £37,130 would be required, about £600 less than in the previous year. The decrease was to be accounted for by the fact that sums were not required, as last year, for the Willesden Truant School. The sum for enforcing compulsion was £32,289, an increase of £1,234; but it should be borne in mind that this expenditure for compulsion was not incurred for the School Board system only, as it was an expenditure in the interests of every efficient school in the metropolis, and the testimony of all who had to do with voluntary as well as Board schools went to show that by the enforcement of compulsion at the hands of the Board's officers a very great service was rendered to education generally. Then, with regard to the estimate for "alterations and additions," the committee last year put down this item as £25,000. The committee found, however, that so large a sum was not required, and they now proposed the sum of £20,000 for this item. These minor items being thus provided for, the Board was face to face with the requirements of the School Management Committee, the great spending committee of the Board. The estimate for school maintenance was for 248,396 children at £1 13s. 6d. per head; the cost of the current year would be in the whole £416,063, an increase of £40,839 on the cost of the current year; but as the cost per child would be 10d. less in the ensuing year than in the current year, the sum of £10,349 might be deducted from the £40,839. The committee also found that £25,000 for additional school accommodation was too full an allowance, and might be reduced to £15,000, so that altogether £20,349 might be deducted from the estimate, leaving the net increase to be £20,490. He pointed out that as the Board would be really educating 24,382 more children in the coming year than during the current year, the estimated net cost per head would be £1 12s. 8d., instead of £1 13s. 6d. as heretofore. The sums thus mentioned amounted to £762,452, and, after deducting £3,000 for sundry receipts, and £79,856, the surplus from the current year, left the sum of £679,595 to be raised by precept. This was slightly above those of late years, and the rate necessary over the metropolis was below 6d. in the pound, notwithstanding that there were 24,000 more children provided for than there were in the current year. He hoped that this budget would be considered, both by the Board and the public, as satisfactory. The Board had to ask for a large sum at the hands of the ratepayers; but this sum was for the purposes of carrying out the important work which the Board had committed to its charge. He believed that it was entirely upon the success or non-success of that work that the strength or weakness of the future generation would depend. He was of opinion that the London public would consider the School Board rate to be one of the best investments which could be made by reducing crime and pauperism, and he looked forward to the time when, by the aid of the School Board rate, there would be none but productive rates in the metropolis. He moved—

That, as it appears to the Board that the sum of £679,595 15s. 11d. is required to meet the deficiency in the school fund in order to enable the Board to satisfy liabilities up to the 25th day of March, 1882, and estimated future liabilities up to the 25th day of March, 1883, it be referred to the Finance Committee to apportion the said amount of £679,595 15s. 11d. so required to be raised among the different parts of the metropolis, and that precepts be sent to the rating authorities for the said parts of the metropolis respectively requiring them to pay the apportioned amounts specified therein to the treasurers of the Board; one equal fourth part of the several amounts to be paid on or before the 25th day of March, 1882, a second equal fourth part of the several amounts on or before the 24th day of June, 1882, a third equal fourth part of the several amounts on or before the 29th day of September, 1882, and the residue on or before the 23rd day of December, 1882, and that such precepts be signed by the chairman of the Board and the chairman of the Finance Committee, and that the common seal of the Board be affixed thereto.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Edward Jones to strike out the sum of £679,595, and insert £598,416 as the sum to be raised. He proposed to reduce the salaries of the teachers and the visitors and the cost of the food and clothing of the boys on the *Shaftesbury*. He also proposed that only limited sums should be allowed for legal expenses, for printing, for building, for the cost of children in industrial schools, and such like charges, the cost of which is beyond regulation.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. White, and supported by Mr. Bonnewell.

The discussion upon the subject lasted for more than three hours. It was shown that voluntary schools had largely benefited by the Board's work, as the numbers in elementary schools other than Board schools had increased, and, in regard to the customary allegation that the Board had over-built, it was shown that the schools were over-full, and that in some cases the grant had been reduced from this cause.

Only three voted for the amendment, and after an endeavour on the part of those who had agreed on the amendment to arrive by consultation at a second amendment, the report of the Finance Committee was adopted.

The other business was of a routine character.

LOSS OF THE *JEANNETTE*.

The following despatch has been received from Lieutenant Danenhauer at the London office of the *New York Herald* :—

"Irkutsk, Feb. 4.—Lieutenant Delong is between the stations Bulcur and Sisteronck (Bulun and Saskuarut?), in a narrow wilderness eighty miles long, and devoid of game and habitation. The new search expeditions will build huts and go over every inch of the region, which is ploughed by heavy drift ice every spring.

"During the afternoon of the day before we parted Lieutenant Chipp's boat (second cutter) did better than ours. About dusk he was a thousand yards off our weather quarter, and was seen to lower sail, as if rounding-to. We lay for twenty hours under a triangular drag. At daylight nothing was to be seen. Chipp could not have got back to the islands in a north-east gale, and he was unable to carry his share of provisions. I observed a strong easterly current near the Lena Delta, and there were masses of driftwood between us and the Siberian Islands.

"We discovered Jeannette Island May 16, 1881 (?), in latitude 76deg. 47min., longitude 158deg. 56min. east. It was small and rocky, and we did not land upon it. Henrietta Island was discovered May 24, in latitude 77deg. 8min., longitude 157deg. 43min. east. We visited it, and found it to be an extensive island, animals scarce, many glaciers. A very large island, found in latitude 76deg. 38min., longitude 148deg. 20min. east, was named Bennett Island. On it we found many birds, old horns, driftwood, and coal; no seal or walrus; strong tidal action; bold and rocky. The south cape we named Emma. The general health of the crew during twenty-one months was excellent; no scurvy. We used distilled water, bear and seal meat twice a week, but no rum. Divine service was held regularly. We took plenty of exercise, and everybody hunted. Game was scarce, but we got thirty bears, 250 seal, and six walrus; no fish or whales seen.

"All possible observations were made during the drift, the result showing north-westerly course, the ship heeling over, and being heavily pressed by ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on some of us. The result of the drift during the first five months was 40 miles by tidal movement of ice; very rapid drift the last six months. Soundings pretty even—18 fathoms near Wrangel Land, which was often visible 75 miles distant. The greatest depth was 80 fathoms; average depth, 35; bottom, blue mud; shrimps plentiful; meteoric specimens got from bottom; surface water temperature 20deg. above zero. The extremes of temperature of air were—cold, 58deg. below zero (Fahrenheit); heat, about 44deg. above. During the first winter the mean temperature was 33deg. below zero, second winter 39deg. below. During first summer mean temperature was 40deg. above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of 50 miles an hour, but such gales were not frequent. Barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with the auroras. Telephone wires were broken by the ice movements. Winter's growth of ice was 8ft. The heaviest ice seen was 23ft. thick. Chief Engineer Shocks's heavy truss saved the ship November 21 (1880?) from being crushed. Before entering the ice near Herald Island we visited Nordenskjöld's quarters during the previous winter, and found that he was safe. During the first week of the retreat from the *Jeannette* we drifted back 27 miles more than we could advance. The snow was nearly knee-deep.

"The naturalist's notes were saved, but the photographic collection was lost with the ship. Lieut. Chipp's 2,000 auroral observations were also lost.

"Delong's records found say Collins volunteered to stand by the dying sailor Erickson and let the others push south.

"Jack Cole's mind is not entirely gone. He has not been violent for 12 days, but is happy and harmless. Getting home may restore him."

Theodore Effendi Kassabe lately got into trouble at Constantinople for the production of political squibs and caricatures. He has restored himself to Imperial favour by abandoning politics for romance writing, which has given more pleasure to his patrons.

Stained Glass. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

THE CASE OF THE REV. S. F. GREEN

(From the *Record*.)

At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, certain members of the Church Association Council have recently had an interview with his Grace with reference to the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green. The Archbishop's object in the interview was to inquire whether the promoters of the suit or their advisers were likely to take any steps to move the Court of Arches with a view to the possible release of Mr. Green from prison. In conversation on the subject the Archbishop suggested that the object of the Church Association might be obtained, and Mr. Green might be released from prison, if sufficient guarantees could be obtained from the Bishop of Manchester or from Mr. Green that the illegal ceremonial should cease at St. John's Church, Miles Platting. The Archbishop considered that the council might influence the promoters of the suit to take action in the matter accordingly.

The suggestion of the Archbishop was reported to the Council, and after consideration the following resolutions were passed and forwarded to the Archbishop, with the subjoined letters :—

1. That the thanks of the council be given to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for his communication of the 10th inst. 2. That though the council are most anxious to manifest the respect which they entertain for the opinion of the Archbishop and to comply with his wishes, they feel considerable hesitation in addressing the Bishop of Manchester with reference to Mr. Green's case, as from the decided terms in which his Lordship rejected a former communication from the promoters of the suit they cannot but entertain very grave doubts as to the probability of any sufficient guarantees being obtained for the future conduct of Divine service in St. John's Church, Miles Platting. The council accordingly beg leave to represent to the Archbishop their strong conviction that a proposal for the release of Mr. Green, involving conditions on his part, ought to originate with his friends, and that it is scarcely within the province of the council to advise the promoters of the suit to impose conditions upon Mr. Green, in order to secure his release from a penalty incurred by his persistent disobedience of the lawful commands of a competent tribunal.

14, *Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C., January* 21, 1882.

My Lord Archbishop,—I have the honour, in behalf of the Council of the Church Association, to acknowledge the communication received from your Grace concerning the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green, and to forward a copy of the resolutions passed by the council thereupon, and of a correspondence between the promoters of the suit and the Bishop of Manchester with reference thereto. The council trusts your Grace entertains a kindly remembrance of their ready compliance with your wishes in the case of Mr. Tooth; and will accept their assurance of the respect which they feel for any suggestion with which you may honour them. On the present occasion, however, they feel bound to represent to your Grace the strong conviction that, the council would place themselves in a most invidious position, if, under existing circumstances they were to advise the promoters of the suit to ask either from the Bishop or from Mr. Green, as conditions for the release of the latter, guarantees, that the law shall be observed, and to assume to themselves, or to advise the promoters to assume, the right to judge of the sufficiency of such guarantees. They feel this the more strongly inasmuch as the Bishop of Manchester has declined to exercise the powers which he possesses by statute to enforce the observance of the law. The council desire to assure your Grace that they regard with the utmost aversion the penalty of imprisonment following even on contempt of court and contumacious resistance to the law by a clergyman, and that they would gladly see the power to deprive conferred on ecclesiastical judges as an alternative. But whilst the council cordially agree with your Grace in deploring the prolonged imprisonment of Mr. Green, they respectfully submit that the promoters of the suit are not responsible for the scandal existing. Without the alternative remedy above pointed out there seems no means of avoiding the greater scandal of a clergyman under inhibition persisting with impunity in the practice of an unlawful and Popish ceremonial, and thereby "offending against the common order of the Church, hurting the authority of the magistrate, and wounding the consciences of weak brethren."—I have the honour to be, my Lord Archbishop's, your Grace's most obedient servant,

THOS. R. ANDREWS.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

ENCLOSURES.

Copy of Letter to the Bishop of Manchester.

March, 1881.

My Lord,—We beg leave to direct your Lordship's attention to the fact that the services at the church of St. John's, Miles Platting, are now being conducted by the curate-in-charge with the same illegal ceremonies for which the vicar, the Rev. Sidney Faithhorne Green, stands condemned in the Court of the province in the suit which we have felt compelled to bring against him under the provisions of the Public Worship Regulation Act. We may remind your Lordship that in these proceedings an inhibition was issued by Lord Penzance and duly served on Mr. Green in August, 1879, which inhibition still remains in force, and that Mr. Green having disregarded the same and otherwise failed to pay due obedience to the decree of the Court, he has been arrested. The 13th section of the Public Worship Regulation Act gives your Lordship, under these circumstances, power to make due provision for the service of the church and the cure of souls in this parish, and to raise the sum required for such provision by sequestration of the profits of the benefice. We now, therefore, as the parties complainant in these proceedings, have to apply to your Lordship to exercise the powers so given to you by statute.—We have the honour to be, your Lordship's very obedient servants,

W. DEAN, J. H. WORRELL, AND W. WORRELL.

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Manchester.

Copy of the Bishop of Manchester's Reply.

Bishop's Court, Manchester, April 22*nd*, 1881.

Gentlemen,—I do not see any power given to you as "parties complainant" under the Public Worship Regulation Act to call upon me to exercise the powers given to me under section 13 of the statute, with reference to making due provision for the services of the church and the cure of souls in the parish of St. John, Miles Platting, during the inhibition of the incumbent thereof, and for what seems to me good and sufficient reasons I am not disposed to exercise these powers.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. MANCHESTER.

Messrs. W. Dean, J. H. Worrell, and W. Worrell.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition. — The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The *Athenæum* states that Lord Archibald Campbell is engaged in collecting legends and traditions regarding the Campbells and Argyleshire.

Mr. Louis Stevenson, a well-known essayist, is engaged on a critical biography of William Hazlitt.

A slab will shortly be placed on the house where Sir Walter Scott lived when in Rome.

Dr. Schliemann intends to recommence his excavations in the Troad on the 1st of March.

Mr. P. M. Thornton has in the press a third volume, bringing his *Foreign Secretaries of the Nineteenth Century* from 1834 up to the last general election.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will shortly publish a *Charles Dickens Birthday Book*. Miss Dickens has compiled the volume, which has cost her more than a year of labour. Mrs. C. E. Perugini supplies five illustrations.

The Council of the Royal Academy has determined to include in the next Winter Exhibition (1883) a large collection of the works of John Linnell. It is hoped that owners of such paintings will aid the Academicians in making this gathering as rich and completely representative as possible. The intention is to fill one or two of the rooms in Burlington House in this manner.

The Clarendon Press will shortly issue the third and fourth volumes of the *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, by Mr. Thorold Rogers, M.P. The first two, published sixteen years ago, dealt with the period 1259-1400 inclusive. The next two will contain the period 1401-1582. The principal topics in the survey are the prices of provisions and labour; but there is hardly any article in mediæval use the price of which is not recorded.

Another relic of a bygone age has just passed away from suburban London. The old Pump-room of Hampstead Wells, to which a century and a half ago the fashionable world resorted to "drink the waters," has been removed by the axe and spade within the last few days, its site being required for building purposes in connection with "Wellwalk." Externally it was a building of no architectural style or pretensions, but its inside arrangements were at all events commodious. Having during the last century entertained the livelier portion of the visitors to Hampstead, during the present century it has been made to do duty as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church and also as a temporary chapel for a Presbyterian congregation. During the last fifteen or twenty years it has been used as a drill-room for the Rifle Volunteers, and occasionally as a place for holding concerts and public meetings. It was first opened in May, 1707, as shown by this advertisement in the *Post Boy* of Thursday, May 8, to Saturday, May 10, in that year :—"These are to acquaint all persons that have occasion to drink Hamstead Mineral Waters, that the said Wells will be opened on Monday next, with very good musick for dancing all day long, and to continue every Monday during the season; and there is all needful accommodation for water-drinkers of both sex, and all other entertainments for good eating and drinking, and a very pleasant bowling-green, with convenience of coach-horses and very good stables for fine horses, with good attendance and a farther accommodation of a stage-coach and chariot from the Wells at any time in the evening or morning." An allusion to it in its incipient stage of existence will be found in Baker's comedy of *Hampstead Heath*, which was acted at Drury-lane a few months previous to the above date, from which it is clear that the place was enlivened with "dancing and music" by day and by night also. It formed, indeed, the headquarters of amusement and dissipation at a time when, as appears from contemporary newspapers and magazines, the attractions of "The Well" comprised "a tavern, a coffee-room, a dancing and a card-room, a raffling shop, and a bowling-green." It may be interesting to add that, now the Pump-room and the rest of these places of amusement have disappeared, the spring of water which gives its name to "The Wells" and the "Well-walk" has come to flow again, after a temporary cessation, probably through the absorption of its waters by draining and building operations.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept a copy of the *Voice in the Wilderness*, being a course of sermons for the Christian year preached on Dartmoor. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have likewise accepted a copy of the same work, and also a copy of *Our Established Church: Its History, Philosophy, Advantages, and Claims. With a Dissertation on the Anglican Ordinal* (both works published by Pickering), by the Rev. Morris Fuller, M.A., vicar of St. Paul's, East Moulsey, Hampton Court. Mr. Fuller was formerly rector of Lydford-cum-Princetown, Devon, of which living his Royal Highness is patron as Duke of Cornwall.

A Ruskin Society has been formed in Sheffield for promoting the study and circulation of Mr. Ruskin's writings, and aiding his practical efforts for social improvement. Mr. Mundella has written to say he will become a patron of the society, adding, "I am very well acquainted with some of Mr. Ruskin's works, and with the great service he has rendered to literature and art. I am sure the working-men of Sheffield cannot fail to profit by a better acquaintance with his writings." Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., has also become a patron of the society.

The MS. collections of the late Rev. R. W. Eyton are to be sold by auction in the spring, unless in the meantime the whole collection is purchased by some public library. *Notes and Queries* says they contain the labours of the lifetime of the greatest antiquary of our time, and it would be a great pity that they should be dispersed, because the volumes are full of cross references. The minuteness and accuracy with which Mr. Eyton's proofs are worked out can only be realised by those who are familiar with the method employed in the Domesday studies of Somerset and Dorset. Amongst other curious learning, the judicial system of the Anglo-Norman kings is illustrated by an exposition of the different stages of a lawsuit between Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, and Walter, Abbot of Evesham, which was settled in 1086 in the presence of the Domesday Commissioners, then on their circuit, by an agreement between the litigants, analogous to the final concord of a latter period. He goes on to prove from internal evidence how many sets of Commissioners conducted the great survey, which counties were surveyed by the same set, and how Bishop Odo's immense estates were dealt with after his disgrace. The whole collection fills about fifty volumes, written in a character so minute and precise that many readers will require a magnifying glass. His MS. vol. vi. is in itself a monument of patient ingenuity, for he examines in it all the undated charters of the Anglo-Norman Kings printed in the *Monasticon* and the *Chronicle of Abingdon*, and he assigns to each charter its true date, with a full statement of his reason for fixing such date. The value of this volume for genealogical purposes can scarcely be over-estimated, and this compilation explains his familiar knowledge of the early baronage, which is so conspicuous a feature in *The Antiquities of Shropshire*.

Mr. W. B. Ryall, of 24, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, writes concerning the mutilation of Queen Anne's statue :—

"The curious crowds which all day long on Tuesday congregated around the "statue" of Queen Anne, in front of St. Paul's, fully testify to the interest taken by the inhabitants of London in the preservation of their ancient monuments. One is often led to inquire why this particular monument should be preserved at all. Surely, Sir, if a lunatic thought it worthy of demolition, what must men who are in their proper senses think of the hideous structure which, for a couple of centuries, has disgraced and disfigured the chief architectural glory of the chief city of the world, and which is honoured with the name of a satue. It has been my unfortunate lot for years past to have to cross the churchyard within a few yards of the 'statue,' and whenever I did so a feeling of revulsion and shame would spring up in my heart that the discerning public, who so lately were indignant at the erection of the Temple Bar 'Griffin,' should allow this monstrosity to exist. Is it not time, now that the era of beautifying the City has fully set in, that steps should be taken to replace this effigy by a worthier memorial of a Queen whose homely virtues have rendered her memory dear to the nation; or would it not, perhaps, be better still to raise a tribute to the illustrious architect whose name is dearer to the City than even Queen Anne's, by putting in the place of the present 'statue' a full-sized bronze or marble figure of Sir Christopher Wren?"

We are glad to learn that *The Little Folks' Humane Society*, inaugurated by the editor of *Little Folks*, with a view to inculcating in the minds of children, kindness towards animals, is being most cordially supported. Within a few days of the publication of the January number of *Little Folks* Magazine (in which particulars as to membership are given), upwards of one thousand children have enrolled themselves, and the number is daily increasing.

The Clarendon Press will publish immediately a volume of *Notes on the Canons of the First Four General Councils*, by the Rev. Professor Bright. These are in the main an expansion of lectures delivered to students of the Theological School, and are intended to make the enactments of the most important of ancient ecclesiastical synods more intelligible to such readers, and to others of similar attainments outside Oxford.

A correspondent sends the *Globe* a very interesting document—the text of the original prospectus of the Union Générale. It presents the familiar features of bubble enterprises among ourselves, with the addition, in conspicuous type, of the information that the founders have obtained the autograph and special benediction of the Pope. This is a refinement of advertising beyond the reach of our speculators, who, however, may console themselves with the demonstrated inefficacy even of a Papal blessing to float a rotten concern.

HOW IT WOULD READ IN ENGLISH.

(Translated from the Russian.)

An enthusiastic crowd was gathered round the burning houses in Houndsditch. Roars of laughter followed the murder of every Jew. Now a Grenadier Guardsman pulled out the white beard of an old clothesman by the roots, now a costermonger pitched a Hebrew baby on to the spikes of an adjacent area. The fun grew fast and furious. The police, to a man, were amused, and added in no small degree to the prevailing merriment by turning stolidly a deaf ear to the prayers and entreaties of the struggling Jewish maidens. It was a scene never to be forgotten.

"I will larn you to be a pawnbroker!" shouted a swell-mobsman to a venerable Israelite, as he hacked off the head of his victim with a pocket-knife.

"You keep a public-house, do yer?" shrieked a rough, as he bored a hole through the heart of a respectably-dressed but prominently-nosed personage with a red-hot poker.

A yell of laughter followed each of these pleasantries. The fun grew faster and more furious. Death followed death so quickly that at last the undertakers began to murmur; they had laid in a good stock of coffins in anticipation of the coming carnival, but at the rate the massacre was progressing it seemed not unlikely that the demand for their articles of trade would exhaust the supply. But the mob paid no heed to their half-serious, half-jocular remonstrances, and continued their work right merrily. The houses were burned and the Jews murdered with ever-increasing heartiness.

By this time Houndsditch was consumed, and Old Jewry, Shoreditch, and the other Hebrew quarters were blazing fiercely. Suddenly an official on horseback rode into the midst of the mob. He held up his hand for silence. The crowd, weary of their exertions, paused for a moment to listen to him. He smiled at the scene around him, and then began to speak.

"My friends," said he, "I am sorry to interrupt you, but I have come from Whitehall with a message. The Home Secretary thanks you very much for all the trouble you have taken in this matter, and begs to say that he intends to inquire into the disgraceful conduct of the Jews, which has merited this very just punishment. And now continue your innocent amusement. And I hope you will enjoy yourselves."

With this the official rode away, leaving the mob to return to their murdering and burning with renewed cheerfulness, energy, and ingenuity.—*Punch*.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed in doubtful cases, but never where the light is a quotation.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 11.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

1.	B ricabra	C
2.	O rde	R
3.	P er	U
4.	E xit	S
5.	E mbarg	O
6.	P antomim	E

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Bruce, B. Forde, Conjecture, Culverin, Chestnut, Dinah, Etak, Heone, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Hero, Iris, Jib, Katydid, Ketha, Knole, Lavecrep, Lybis, Lathyra, Land o' Nod, Magnet, M.A.E.B., Mac, Noremac, Peewit, Quiz, Roslyn, Sparks, Sappho, Spero, Tutamen, The Owl, Wylmcote, X., Zanga, Zulus, and Zenobia.—38 correct, 12 incorrect, total, 50.

QUIZ's name was accidentally omitted from the list of correct solutions last week.

Two Acrostics are inserted this week for the benefit of those who have contributed one during the current quarter. Other competitors may guess which they choose, but if they send answers to both, will be credited with neither.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13A.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

Matters of import to our land,
Shall, by my means, or fall or stand.

1.

Apostate he, his faith forsworn,
His loved one's heart with anguish torn,
His country ne'er his death did mourn.

2.

In ancient times a feast of bliss,
Pray can you tell me what is this?

3.

Loveliest of pictures on fair Nature's page,
Seen often also on the stage.

4.

Do you think 'twould be a time of bliss,
If all mankind should e'er be this?

5.

Husband should keep wife, most men would say,
This wife kept husband, quite the other way.

6.

A lake am I, think I may say,
In a country hence, not far away,

7.

To amuse, instruct, and edify the many
Of its kind in London it is the best of any.

8.

Twelve miles from land in the German sea,
Mariners find a danger in me.

9.

In this, indeed, our nation is the first,
Though for the palm all other powers may thirst.

10.

One entitled to much attention,
No more of him I here will mention.

CYMRO.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13B.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER).

PROEM.

This is his calling, but two are M.P.'s,
He had fain made a third, had the voters so pleased.

1.

"Now does he feel his title
Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe
Upon a dwarfish ——."

2.

"Nay last, not least, on that portentous morn,
The sixteenth story, where himself was born,
This patrimonial garret fell to ground,
And pale —— shuddered at the sound."

3.

"Tell me not in mournful ——s,
Life is but an empty dream."

4.

"—— by sad experiment I know
How little weight my words with thee can find."

5.

"And all the phantom —— stands
A hollow form with empty hands."

6.

The —— will be mild while she doth mourn.

IRIS.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, February 11.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The Queen's Speech, it may be plausibly conjectured, has been drawn up under the immediate inspiration of Mr. Gladstone himself. It is marked by the particular sort of silliness that characterises so much of what Mr. Gladstone writes and says, and is filled with the dull platitudes feebly expressed, and the gross inaccuracies boldly paraded, that distinguish the eloquence of the Prime Minister. Amongst other remarkable statements Parliament is informed that the "mildness of the winter "season has been eminently favourable to "farming operations." There are equally important remarks made on the cession of Thessaly, on the difficulty with Egypt, on affairs in South Africa, and on the Commercial Treaty with France that add just as much to the knowledge and information of the public. On the question of Ireland an amazing audacity is shown in the distinct assertion that there is an improvement in the condition of the country, and we are told that the present state of affairs "encourages the "hope that perseverance in the course thus "far pursued will be rewarded with the "happy results which are so much to be "desired." The advantage of indulgence in foolish fictions of this kind is not obvious. Facts and figures show that agrarian crime has increased—impartial testimony from all sides indicates no signs of improvement. The fact that juries have been found in Cork to return verdicts for the Crown is accounted for by local reasons, and certainly does not show that the paralysis of law and justice that afflicts the country has been overcome. It is unfortunate that the Government does not boldly recognise the truth about Ireland—does not in deeds, if not in words, acknowledge, what is patent to the world, that the Irish policy pursued has hopelessly failed, and is not prepared to recommend to Parliament the adoption of the further remedial measures which in the existing condition of social chaos and political anarchy in Ireland are urgently called for.

The political programme for the Session comprises only a few measures, but these measures have revolutionary importance. Proposals for the establishment of local self-government in the English and Welsh counties are to be brought forward that are inspired by the predominant desire of the present Government to make English society conform in every way to the democratic ideal. At the same time measures for the relief of local taxation by contributions from the Imperial Exchequer are to be introduced, in the benefits of which England, Scotland, and Wales are alike to share. A further project of reform menaces the existence of the present Corporation of London, and threatens the establishment of a brand-new Municipal Government for the whole of London. The examples of Birmingham in this country, and of New York on the other side of the Atlantic, may be adduced to show how advantageous a Corporation, constructed on a democratic basis, may be, not certainly to the population concerned, but to the practical politicians who know how to utilise democratic institutions. It is interesting to learn that Sir Henry James, who from his experience and expenditure at Taunton is especially qualified to deal with the question, will once more introduce the Corrupt Practices Bill, and that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, from amongst the many measures that he has devised for increasing the happiness of humanity, will bring forward his Bankruptcy Bill. But the most valuable measure that is promised is the Bill for the introduction of the new Criminal Code. On this subject at least, there will be a general consensus of opinion as to the merit and importance of the proposed reform.

Mr. Gladstone and the Radical Government are not to have the advantage of the eloquence and the vote of Mr. Bradlaugh in support of their policy during the present Session. Mr. Gladstone thinks that it is no part of the duty of the House of Commons to concern itself with questions of conscience, which is really a very natural contention on his part, and holding this view he is quite prepared to give Mr. Bradlaugh all the aid in his power to carry out the desecration of religious obligations. An adverse majority of 58 has conclusively proved to Mr. Gladstone that he is as much out of sympathy with the feeling of Parliament as of the country. It is an occasion for deep regret that the Prime Minister of a Christian country should defiantly identify himself with the cause of blasphemy. There was no reason why Mr. Gladstone should appear as the champion of Mr. Bradlaugh. To a great many it will appear that the simple solution of the difficulty would consist in the disfranchisement of the wretched little constituency of Northampton, that chooses to defy decency in the choice of its representatives.

The Radical Government does not shrink from its bold determination to attempt to muzzle the House of Commons, notwithstanding the many significant indications of the storm of opposition that will be aroused both in Parliament and the country by the endeavour to establish a foreign system of Parliamentary discipline. That it is necessary to check the licence and lawlessness that have been displayed in the House of Commons during recent Sessions will be readily admitted, but it is one thing to put down obstruction, and quite another to stamp out freedom of debate. Mr. Gladstone, however, proposes to give a bare majority the right of voting "*la clôture.*" The conditions under which this right can be exercised are differently interpreted, for the clause possesses the singular vagueness that Mr. Gladstone affects. If there be a majority of more than 200 in favour of the *clôture*, or if there be a minority of less than 40 against it, then, apparently, one vote will suffice to end all discussion. There is reason to hope that this arbitrary proposal will be summarily rejected. The liberties of Parliament are not likely to be rashly surrendered, merely to gratify the despotic tendencies of Mr. Gladstone.

The policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government in Egypt has ended in a fiasco, which has been the continual fate of each new departure in foreign policy that has been made since the Radical Ministers acceded to power. Once more the Fates have been auspicious to Great Britain, and the march of events has checked the adoption of measures that could only have resulted in national disaster. It is impossible to conceive anything more absurdly inexpedient and impolitic than a joint military intervention in the affairs of Egypt by Great Britain in alliance with France. It suits the purpose of the Radical Government at the present time to deny that anything of the kind has ever been contemplated. But equally explicit statements on the part of the late French Cabinet affirm that all the arrangements for an allied occupation of Egypt had been concerted; and as it happens that it is impossible to offer any reasonable explanation of the Identic Note, unless these statements are correct, little doubt will be felt as to their accuracy. It is doubtless true that the cooler heads in the English Cabinet were utterly hostile to the new Egyptian policy—as soon as it was brought to their knowledge. Happily the fall of M. Gambetta changed everything. M. de Freycinet's Ministry at once abandoned the policy of Egyptian adventure. And the English Government may esteem itself fortunate that the opportunity was thus afforded it of repudiating and withdrawing from a perilous enterprise. The declaration made by the representatives of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy to the Sublime Porte showed that an Anglo-French occupation of Egypt would have encountered the opposition of united Europe. In the meantime, the situation in Egypt remains one full of menace for English interests; and now that English influence at Constantinople has ceased to exist, and that Turkey is actively intriguing against England at Cairo, the prospects of the future are unpleasantly menacing. But it was from the first certain that Mr. Gladstone's hysterical enthusiasms would cost the country dear abroad as well as at home.

THE NEW SESSION.

The Session has commenced under ominous auspices for the Government. On the first night of the meeting of Parliament, on a battle-field of its own choice, the Ministry has been defeated in a crowded House of Commons by a majority of 58. It is difficult to understand the zeal with which Mr. Gladstone espouses the disreputable cause of Mr. Bradlaugh. It would have been so exceedingly easy to avoid giving official countenance to an attempt to profane religious sanctions. But Mr. Gladstone has preferred to put forth the strength of the Government in a cause that is distasteful to the vast majority of his own followers, and has courted the severe repulse that has been incurred. A defeat of this kind may not involve the immediate resignation of the Government, but it prepares the way for that desirable consummation. It loosens the ties of party allegiance in Parliament, and it shakes party loyalty in the country. Above all, it tends to promote a just estimate of the Minister who can lend himself to an attempt at the desecration of the most solemn obligations, and of the colleagues who are content to be his accomplices.

It is sufficiently clear that the Session will be one of exceptional political importance. The programme that the Government brings forward is one of extreme simplicity and extreme dexterity. Parliament is asked to adopt measures, not for the advancement of the national interests, but for the promotion of the Radical cause. At the present time the Radical party is in the fortuitous possession of a large majority in the House of Commons, and the opportunity of consolidating the influence of Radicalism in the country is not to be allowed to pass. From the first entrance of the present Ministry into office their political action has been guided by the single-minded endeavour to secure the interests of faction.

The first Session was signalised by the passage of measures that were devised with a view to seduce, by material bribes, the agricultural community from its staunch adherence to the Conservative cause. The repeal of the Malt Tax and the Ground Game Bill were simply cynical attempts to win over the counties to the Radical side. The attempt has failed. Not less egregious has been the failure of the endeavour to bribe the Irish people, by means of the Irish Land Bill, to support English Radicalism. This Session is to be devoted to the further development of the ingenious scheme for assuring the future preponderance of English Radicalism in English politics.

In the first place it is frankly recognised that the freedom of debate which the English Parliament has thus far enjoyed is likely to impede the rapid passage into law of measures of a revolution. So, at the very opening of the Session, the House of Commons will be asked to surrender its liberties. The introduction of the *clôture* is declared by the Government to be essential if the work of the nation is to be satisfactorily accomplished. It is certainly a desirable preliminary to the achievement of Radical legislation. It remains to be seen in what spirit the arbitrary proposals of the Government for the revolution of Parliamentary procedure will be received. It is difficult to perceive that any justification exists for committing despotic powers to the Speaker of the House of Commons and to a party majority. Under the system that it is proposed to adopt there is too much reason to fear that the Speaker would be chosen for his subservience to party rather than for his independence of faction. It is not desirable even at present that men should be compelled to remember that Sir Henry Brand was the Whip of the Liberals before he was the Speaker of the House of Commons.

If the facilities for revolution that will be afforded by the simple means of muzzling criticism and gagging opposition are gained, the present Session is to be devoted to a measure for

taking the government of the counties from the squires and giving it to the agricultural labourers, and for organising the municipal Government of London on the famous model of Birmingham. It is needless to point out what great political and social changes are threatened by similar measures, adroitly manipulated. And that the manipulation will be adroit and effective there is no reason to doubt. It is only to be hoped that political critics and political parties will be guided by the experience of the Irish Land Bill, and will regard with contemptuous incredulity the exposition of motives, and objects, and aims that may be expected from Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues in support of these measures. The real motives and the secret aims are not likely to be avowed, and the affectations that are indulged in for the purposes of debate may well be treated with scant courtesy. What is certain is, that it will not add to the efficiency and economy of county administration to confide the powers of taxation to those who practically pay no taxes. And London has certainly everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by the foundation of a Corporation on the Birmingham model that will be called into existence in order to form part of the electioneering machinery of the Radical party.

But the legislative prospects of the Government are, after all, not bright. For the question of Ireland is the question that the country will insist shall be considered. With four members of Parliament and some five hundred other persons held in prison without trial, with sixty thousand troops garrisoning the country, with anarchy reigning everywhere, with the Land Bill a failure, and the Land League triumphant, public opinion will insist that the Government shall desist from its fatal policy of apathy. What does the Government propose to do in Ireland is the question everywhere asked. Now that Parliament has met, an answer must be forthcoming.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

The question of Home Rule for Ireland has it appears, in the judgment of Mr. GLADSTONE, come "within the range of practical politics." So far all responsible English politicians have been unanimous in publicly maintaining that the concession of Irish Home Rule was neither to be discussed nor considered. It was on all sides agreed that the impossibility of any recognition of the claims of the Irish National party was so manifest, that it was only dangerous folly to allow the subject to be ever submitted to argument. The attitude thus assumed undoubtedly represented the vigorous conviction of the English nation. But, as we some months ago pointed out, there was reason to believe that the extreme Radical party in England was far from feeling the aversion to the views of the Irish Home Rulers that it was held politic to affect. There were good grounds for supposing that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his allies not only sympathised with Mr. PARNELL in his agitation on the Land question, but had no strong repugnance to concessions in respect to his ulterior demands and real aims. Shrewd observers were not greatly impressed with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's recent asseverations of his attachment to the Union, but were rather rendered suspicious. For in other quarters of the Radical camp indications were to be remarked of a distinct tendency to admit that the Home Rule agitation was one which English Radicalism must necessarily regard as just and even laudable. Mr. GLADSTONE had long since thrown out hints that local self-government might be an admirable thing for Ireland, although his hearers were always permitted to persuade themselves that he was simply giving expression to conventional platitudes.

Mr. GLADSTONE has, however, now taken a significant occasion to declare opinions that he has often hinted at, and that it has long been suspected that he was only awaiting the expedient opportunity for announcing. In the course of the debate on Mr. SMYTH's amendment to the Address, which openly pointed to the Repeal of the Union, Mr. GLADSTONE found it desirable to state that he looked upon Home Rule as an open question. There are difficulties, he admits, which the "House will "find in its way when it comes to deal "seriously with this matter." He notices that two members of the Irish popular party have "recommended that arrangements should be "made to enable an Irish legislative body to "deal with Irish affairs, and both declare their "adhesion to the principle of the preservation "of the integrity of the Empire, and their "desire that Imperial questions should con-"tinue to be treated in an Imperial "Parliament in which Ireland should be "represented." "*As far as these gene-*"*ral declarations go*," Mr. GLADSTONE "*does* "*not think that any exception can justly* "*be taken to them.*" Further, Mr. GLADSTONE "will not undertake to say at what decision "the House might arrive on this proposal, "provided a plan were to be laid before it "under which what are purely Irish matters "could be clearly and definitely separated from "what are purely Imperial matters."

No comments are necessary in order to bring out the startling importance and the supreme gravity of these declarations. Mr. GLADSTONE, in effect, undertakes to support the movement for the establishment of an Irish Parliament, and the concession of Home Rule in the fullest sense to Ireland. He of course makes reserves with regard to the satisfactory elaboration of a plan for the division of authority between the Irish and Imperial Parliaments, and he of course indulges in commonplaces on the necessity of maintaining the Imperial authority. He distinctly invites the Irish National party to pursue their movement, and to be prepared with a definite programme for effecting their political aims that may be discussed and considered by Parliament. It was natural that Mr. SEXTON, on behalf of the Home Rule party, should at once thank Mr. GLADSTONE for showing "the true spirit of a "statesman in recognising the reality, the "gravity, the urgency, and the inevitableness "of the Irish National Question."

The Irish Question is thus at once transformed, unless Mr. GLADSTONE is forthwith disavowed by the Government of which he is the head, and repudiated by the party of which he is the leader. He has shown that he is prepared to concede a measure of Home Rule to Ireland—he has asked for a distinct project to be elaborated, and has plainly intimated his readiness to consider it with a view to its adoption. The Home Rulers have now only to prepare their plan and to support it with continued agitation of the kind that is efficacious in bringing conviction to Mr. GLADSTONE, and it will not be long before Mr. GLADSTONE finds himself "within measurable distance" of the concession of Irish independence. In the meantime, if a General Election should take place shortly, it will clearly not be Mr. GLADSTONE's fault if he does not once more secure the Irish vote in the English boroughs.

Reviews.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.*

It was to be expected that any revision of the New Testament, cherished as the ordinary version is by its use in the public and private devotions of Christians speaking the English language, would prove distasteful to those accustomed to the Authorised Version of 1611. Nor has expectation failed of justification by the results. It is defended with animation—it is denounced with animation equal to that of its defenders. The books used in the notes are only a specimen of the literature which has sprung up on either side. The two rival Quarterly Reviews have passed their verdict on the labours of the Revisionists. The organ of the Conservative party, with an outspoken honesty and with the characteristic thoroughness of its author; and its Blue-and-yellow rival, with more of moderation but substantially with the same conclusion as its compeer. The *Edinburgh Review* dismisses the matter with the contemptuous judgment that it does not rise above the merits of a good crib for schoolboys. The *Quarterly* considers that both the new Greek text which was adopted by the sub-committee and the translation which was made from it are alike bad, and that where an improvement has been effected at least a dozen infelicities, a dozen blunders, a dozen harshnesses, have obtained the sanction of a majority of the members of the Committee of Revision and must hinder its being of any practical value.

More than eleven years ago the Convocations of the two Provinces were invited to consider the need of a correction of those errors, few in number and small in importance, which it was acknowledged blemished our noble Authorised Version of the Scriptures. This proposal eventuated in the appointment of a Committee by, though not wholly from, the members of the Southern Convocation. The Northern Convocation, with the characteristic shrewdness of its Yorkshire and other members, declined to be parties in any such work of revision, anticipating the difficulties which would attend it and the unsatisfactory nature of such a revision when made. The Committee, however, was formed, lacking the authority which it would have received had the Northern Convocation concurred with the Southern. To proceed under these circumstances was, we venture to think, a mistake. The second mistake—a series of mistakes rather—was committed in the composition of the Committee. It was obvious that for such a work the ripest scholars should be selected. The selection, however, was made on another principle. It was resolved to include the best men representing various Dissenting bodies as well as Churchmen. Now, though A may be the best scholar that—not to be invidious—Mormonism can afford, and so be relatively a good scholar, he may be of inferior scholarship absolutely. The effect of this principle was, that some of those specially fitted for the work were excluded and others not specially suitable took their places. As a result of this, some branches of textual criticism were wholly unrepresented, others only feebly represented. There was no one on that Committee, for instance, competent to deal with the evidence of the early Oriental Versions; acquaintance with the text of the Fathers was very partially exhibited; and, we believe, no one on the Committee had any special acquaintance with Syriac life and Syriac modes of thought, and yet these colour almost every incident, every parable, almost every paragraph of the New Testament Scriptures. Such experts as Mr. M'Clellan, who has shown his acquaintance with the original texts; Mr. Malan, with his unrivalled knowledge of Oriental Versions, as indicated in his volume on St. John's Gospel; Mr. Field, who has shown so great textual knowledge in his edition of the Septuagint and of some of the Patristic writers; and Dr. Badger, with his familiarity with Eastern life in all its aspects and his acquaintance with Hebrew, Arabic, and the cognate languages, ought to have had their places on that Committee. But this is an error of the past on which it is useless to dwell.

When this Committee, whatever may be thought of its composition, met, it was soon felt that a revision of the English translation, which was all that the Committee was authorised to attempt, would be more satisfactorily carried out if first the Greek text was settled. This was a task which might well have engaged the time and attention of a Committee as large as that selected by the Southern Convocation for the revision of the English translation alone. It was carried on *pari passu* with the revision of the English and by a Committee of three—one, a textual critic of European fame, profoundly acquainted with the manuscript copies of the New Testament, and accustomed to weigh their value; the other two fair average scholars and one well known for several valuable theological works on the Evidences and the Canon of Scripture, but not specially distinguished for acquaintance with textual criticism. As a result of this arrangement the Greek text was settled by two men, often against the judgment of the member most entitled to be listened to—that is, by a bare majority of one, counting heads by a minority if textual scholarship is taken into account.

Unfortunately the two friends whose decision, and what we must venture to consider prejudice, outweighed in the Committee too often the judgment of Dr. Scrivener, were prepossessed with a regard for two manuscripts—old indeed, but yet the latest known to European scholars—and, if these concurred, old readings were rejected and novel readings imported into the sacred text. The first of these manuscripts—that known to critics as ℵ—is now at St. Petersburg. It was discovered by Tischendorf, in 1859, in the Convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai—hence usually spoken of as the Sinaitic Manuscript. This manuscript is assumed, though by no means with unanimity, by scholars, to be of the fourth or fifth century. It is, however, "disfigured by corrections, . . many by "an ancient hand of the sixth century, . . far the "greater number by a scholar of the seventh "century, who often cancels the changes intro-"duced" by the first corrector. It was thought by Bishop Thirlwall, to whom this manuscript was submitted, that it was of later date than assumed, and that it had been tampered with by a Monophysite. The second manuscript, which was allowed the greater weight in the formation of the Greek text for the revision, is the Vatican manuscript, usually referred to by critics as B. This is assumed to be of the same age as the last: indeed Tischendorf believed that much of it was written by the same scribe as the previous one. Of this manuscript there has been no trustworthy edition printed, and scholars have not been allowed to collate it. The edition printed by Cardinal Mai is confessedly full of errors. The edition of Vercellari and Cozza is considered by Tischendorf to be of little more value than that of Mai. The manuscript itself, however, is but of moderate value, for this reason: the ink having faded, it has been written over, and breathings and accents have been inserted. It was originally far from trustworthy. The scribe was either ignorant or in a great haste; and, according to Dr. Dobbin, he has omitted 2,556 words and clauses, and has frequently repeated words and clauses, so that Tischendorf speaks of it as "vitiated from beginning to "end." Now, a text mainly made up of these two manuscripts, it is evident, can be but of very moderate value. Yet mainly from these two "vicious" manuscripts the Greek text was compiled which was used and relied upon by the Revisers of the English Version. In describing these two manuscripts we have thought it right to describe them, not in the words of the Quarterly Reviewer writing since the Revision, but from independent scholars, writing without any possible animus, long before the Revision was undertaken. This is a matter of so momentous importance that we make no excuse for having dwelt upon it at some length.

But we must turn to the books which lie on our table. That of Dr. Kennedy is a defence of the new Revision; that of Sir Edmund Beckett is a vigorous attack; the address of Mr. Linton to his congregation at Ardgowan is a fair statement of the good and evil of the Revised Version. The review in the *Quarterly* is from the pen of the writer of the examination of the Greek text which was published in the last number of that Review—this has been so frequently referred to as from the pen of the Dean of Chichester, and has so many marks of coming from his pen, that we make no hesitation in speaking of it as his. Dr. Kennedy's small volume is of little value. He defends several of the novel readings of the Revisionists, but he does so hesitatingly and inconclusively. Thus, "Ye search the Scriptures" he defends against the "Search the Scriptures" of the Authorised Version on the grounds that this indicative agrees best with the context, which is not apparent to us, but the reverse; and he suggests that the imperative was preferred by the Committee of 1611 as a protest against the Roman withdrawal of the Scriptures, though it is obviously as easy to imagine that the alteration that has been made now was because of a lighter view of the importance of the written word which notoriously is entertained by some of the Committee who have issued the Revision. We have no space, however, to note the particular list of changes introduced, in defiance of their writ of appointment, by the members of this Committee. To do so would occupy more than the whole of the space in a weekly number of this paper. These alterations are made, as it seems to us, on no definite principle, or on principles which cannot be defended. It seem plausible at the first blush to say that every Greek word should be translated by one, and one only, English word; but would it be possible to accept this principle and to act upon it in translating English, say, into French? Let the reader try to do so with "Box" and "Trunk." But this rule is a Lesbian one; it is bent one way or another as it suits the Revisionists. In their version a well-known passage in St. James, "Every good gift and every perfect "gift is from above" appears in the shape of "Every good gift and every perfect boon is from "above;" but surely according to their own principle δόσις and δώρημα, being from the same root, ought to have been translated by words from the same root in English; but this is not their only inconsistency: in Rom. v. 16 we have the same word δώρημα, which on the principle laid down by them should have been also translated "boon," but instead of this it here appears, as in the Authorised Version, as "gift." If the Authorised Version is right in the Romans it is so in St. James. But inconsistencies of this kind are legion.

We are not blind to the value of some of the suggested improvements in this Revised Version; we are not insensible to the industry of those who, for eleven years, met, talked over, and finally put forth this "amended" version which has largely increased the obscurities of Holy Scripture, and is neither grammatical nor intelligible to any ordinary reader. It is, in the words of the *Edinburgh Review*, a fair "crib for schoolboys." More than this, it may be useful in a clergyman's library to direct him to a more literal reading of some passages in the Authorised Version: beyond this, it is of no value: in minor matters we agree with the writer of the sermon named at the foot of our first column. "It is not too much to say "that there is scarcely a verse in which there is "not some verbal alteration; and so frequently "is it of so trivial a character, that, had we less "confidence in the translators, we should be "induced to say that it had been made only for "the sake of change. I feel compelled to assert," he goes on to say, "and I do so without fear of "any serious contradiction, that in dignity of "expression, and as a work of English literature, "the Revised Version is not for one moment to be "compared with the Authorised Version." This latter consideration is not without its importance; but we have spoken so much of far more serious objections that we have no space to dwell on this.

We have no space to dwell on the childish, perversely childish, changes made, as it would seem, for no other reason than for the sake of change. For in what way "hire of wrong-doing" is better than "wages of iniquity," or "wherefore thou "art without excuse" should supplant "where-"fore thou art inexcusable," or "make of none "effect the faithfulness of God" is better than "make the truth of God without effect," we are at a loss to imagine: stress being upon "without "effect," these words properly stand at the end of the sentence in the Authorised Version, as the verb which is translated "make without effect" does in the original. Again, whilst their gloss of τὴν πίστιν, by "faithfulness," is a good gloss, it is yet a gloss, not a literal translation, on which they pride themselves, and it violates their "rule of "translating Greek words uniformly." Elsewhere πίστις is "faith;" here, in defiance of their absurd rule they translate it otherwise. In the 2nd Epistle of St. Timothy, chap. ii., and at the last verse, they have absolutely foisted in words to give a meaning which may be true or false, but which they had no right, according to their own principles, to supply. But the crop of these changes and inconsistencies are so abundant that we dare not enter into this field even to glean it. This last instance, however, enables us to test the applicability of more than one of the Revisers' canons of translation.

The volume of Sir Edmund Beckett, written with his well-known incisiveness, is well worth reading. He needed to make no apology, therefore, for entering into this controversy, which concerns the laity more even than the clergy, except as these latter are officials, the teachers of their parishioners; and the ability conspicuous in his pages gives the little volume a value independent of all other considerations. It is a book to be placed on the shelves of a theologian's

* 1. *Ely Lectures on the Revised Version of the New Testament. With an Appendix containing the Chief Textual Changes.* By B. H. Kennedy, D.D.—London: Bentley.
2. *Should the Revised New Testament be Authorised?* By Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart.—London: John Murray.
3. *The Revised Version of the New Testament: What will be said for and against it.* By Rev. C. R. Linton.—Edinburgh: St. Giles Printing Company.
4. *Quarterly Review.* Nos. 304 and 305.—London: John Murray.

library, to be referred to whenever the merits and demerits of the two versions, the "Authorised" and the "Revised," are in question.

GENERAL SCHOMBERG'S ODYSSEY*

We regretted, when reviewing the first volume of General Schomberg's translation of the *Odyssey* that we were unable to speak so highly of it as the labour and pains which the gallant author had evidently bestowed upon his work would seem to deserve. But it was unfortunately too evident that the result was laborious and painful in the less favourable acceptance of these terms. The want of the divine afflatus could not be supplied by the undoubted good intentions of the translator; and, glad as we were to mark so decided a proof of the hold which classical study yet has over an English gentleman, notwithstanding that the necessary avocations of his life may have led him far from the ordinary sphere of that study, we were compelled to own that, however great may have been the enjoyment which the General himself had in making his translation, he had undoubtedly failed to impart that enjoyment to his readers. A similar verdict must, we fear, be passed on the concluding portion of the work which is now before us, containing the latter half of the poem. The gallant author has not improved by practice, and the fatal facility of the metre which he has adopted has only led him into fresh wastes of mediocrity. Blank verse, unless wielded with the skill of a true artist, is apt to be very blank; and, though it may not be possible to find fault with the even lengths into which the translation is cut up, it is not the mere evenness of the length of the lines which makes prose into poetry. The numerical test which, though by no means an exhaustive one, is yet entitled to much weight, is sadly against General Schomberg. To take but a few instances at random: Book XIV. in the Greek contains 533 lines, but in the translation 710; Homer's Book XIX has 604 lines, General Schomberg's 788, and the 547 lines of the last book of the *Odyssey* are expanded in the English version to 736. These figures are very curious, and point to a considerable amount of dilution; and the result of such a comparison is not reversed when the lines *ponderantur non numerantur*. For it must be admitted that, while avoiding anything gross in the way of mistranslation, General Schomberg has contrived to dilute his noble original into a very washed-out and wearisome English version, which, but for the manner in which it is printed, might fairly be taken for prose. He might be pardoned for not conveying the full effect of the original, but he has failed to catch even a spark of Homeric fire; and, though not quite so literal as one of Mr. Bohn's cribs, his work is hardly more attractive to the English reader. General Schomberg has the further disadvantage, that in considering his translation of the *Odyssey*, we are naturally driven to compare it with the more recent attempts in a like direction. It would require to be a very good version indeed of the grand old poem which could displace that of Mr. Worsley, though we have never been able quite to reconcile ourselves to the Spenserian stanza as an adequate representation of the Homeric hexameters. But it is not Mr. Worsley alone by whom the field has been occupied. The Rev. Arthur Way, an Australian writer, who, under the pseudonym of "Avia," published some two years since an English *Odyssey*—of which a new edition, bearing his name, has recently been announced by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.—is a yet more formidable rival, and his spirited rendering in the metre which Mr. Morris has employed with so much effect on his great Scandinavian epic is not likely soon to be displaced from the position which it well occupies as the best English *Odyssey* which has ever appeared. It may seem rather hard on General Schomberg to compare his version with that remarkable work; but he was not compelled to add yet another to the many translations of the tale of Ulysses which are already in existence, and he has no real right to complain if we subject it to the severe test of placing his version side by side with that of "Avia." Let us, therefore, take as an example a passage in which the General rises somewhat above his ordinary level, while it is by no means the best specimen which could be selected of the rival version. It is the passage which tells how the hero came by "the scar, the cicatrice"—as General Schomberg describes it with unnecessary tautology—by which his old nurse recognised him. The following is the new version—we may almost, having regard to its manifest inferiority, call it the revised version—in the volume before us:—

And when the rosy-fingered Dawn appeared,
They all went forth to hunt, both dogs and men:
And with the chieftain's sons Ulysses went:
And they drew near Parnassus' lofty peak,
Wood-clothed; and soon they reached its breezy dales,
Just as the Sun, new risen from the floor
Of Ocean's liquid depths, shot forth his beams
Upon the glebe. Into a deep ravine
The hunters came: before them went the dogs,
Tracking a scent; the youths went after them;
But next the dogs Ulysses followed close,
Eagerly grasping his long-shafted spear.
A mighty boar lay in a tangled brake:
No blast mist-laden of the gusty winds
Could e'er search through its matted foliage,
Nor the bright Sun pierce through it with his beams,
Nor any shower through it penetrate,
So dense the thicket was; and underneath
The fallen leaves lay thick upon the ground.
The crackling leaves, trod by the many feet
As all were pressing onwards, roused the boar;
Which starting from his lair, with crest upraised
And blazing eyes, before them stood at bay.
Ulysses, keen to strike, rushed on the first,
Grasping his outstretched spear in his strong hand:
The boar, beforehand, with a sideward blow
With his sharp tusk tore down a strip of flesh
Above his knee, but failed to reach the bone:
Through the right shoulder then Ulysses smote him,—
The spear's bright point went through and through the beast;
Transfixed and moaning, in the dust he fell,
And gasping yielded up his breath and life.
Autolycus' dear sons pressed eager round,
And busied with the carcase of the boar,
While skilfully they bound the welling wound,
As with a charm they staunched the purple blood;
And then brought back the noble godlike youth,
Ulysses, to their father's house again.
The chieftain and his sons, in leechcraft skilled,
Soon healed the wound; and then with many gifts
They joyful sent him joying to his home,
With every loving care, to Ithaca.
His father and his lady mother both
Welcomed him home with joy; and of his wound
They straitly questioned, and he told them all:
How the boar smote him with his gleaming tusk,
As with the sons of lord Autolycus
He went a-hunting on Parnassus Mount.

Let us compare this with Avia:—

Out of her mist-veil grey the Rosy-fingered shone.
To the hunting they hasted away: both the hounds and each tall son
Of the Prince Autolycus; hied the godlike Odysseus with these.
And they came to a steep hill-side overmantled with forest trees:
Parnassus it was, and anon to the windy gorges they came;
And by this was the slant red sun just smiting the meadows with flame,
As he rose from the softly-fleeting Ocean-stream deeply-flowing.
And they came to a glen, ever beating the copses: before them going
The sleuth-hounds followed the scent, and behind them with eager tread
The sons of Autolycus went, and with them Odysseus sped
Hard after the hounds full fast, with his javelin aquiver to slay.
And a tangled copse at the last they found, where a huge boar lay.
No winds blowing mistily-wet through that thick covert could pierce,
Nor the dash of the shower, nor yet the sun, were he never so fierce;
So thickly the bows overhead intertwined, and abundantly there
Great wealth of leaves had been shed in the acre-waster's lair.
And the tramp of the hunters' feet came round, and the hounds' deep bay
As they pressed on him: forth to meet them he leapt from his lair straightway
And bristling high his crest, while the fire from his red eyes flashed,
Stood at bay: but before the rest on the brute hath Odysseus dashed.
And the long spear high did he lift in his brawny hand fast gript,
Eager to stab him, but swift as the lightning the monster hath ripped
His thigh by the knee, and the tush a ghastly gash had rent,
As he caught him with sidelong rush, yet not to the bone it went.
But Odysseus stabbed him between right shoulder and ribs with the brass,
And clean through the breast did the keen-flashing point of the javelin pass.
Down was he hurled to the ground with a scream, and his life fled away.
And Autolycus' sons came round, and they brittled the mighty prey:
And the godlike Odysseus' wound with the leech-craft hunters know
Deftly and wisely they bound, and they stanched the dark blood's flow
By a spell-chant marvellous, and home to their father they wended.
There of Autolycus and his sons was Odysseus tended,
And was healed of his hurt, and they gave rich gifts and rare to their guest.
And a glad good speed they wave, as he goeth with gladsome breast
To the dear-loved isle where his sire and his mother hail their son
With exceeding joy, and enquire touching deeds in the far land done.
And they ask him concerning the scar, and the tale thereof he tells,
Of the wild-boar's lightning leap, of the white tusk gashing deep,
When he went to the woodland war in Parnassus' shadowy dells.

Perhaps the palm of prosaic and literal accuracy may be claimed by the admirers of General Schomberg; but, as regards true Homeric spirit and genuine poetry, there can be no comparison between the two versions. We cannot but fancy that Homer would have been far better content to recognise himself in the latter, though it has undoubtedly certain poetic amplifications of the original, than in the former, which has not perhaps so many amplifications, but those which it has are by no means poetic. If the oft-quoted dictum of Mr. Matthew Arnold be admitted, that true poetry in one language is best translated by true poetry in another, General Schomberg's prosaic version can by no means be accepted as an adequate rendering of the glorious original. Nor do we think that the English reader, for whose benefit it may be supposed to be intended, is likely to have recourse to it, while the translations of Mr. Worsley and of Mr. Way are accessible to him. General Schomberg may perhaps plead the enjoyment which he has himself derived from what has been undoubtedly to him a labour of love; but this, though more than an excuse for his making his translation, is hardly an excuse for the publication of it.

* *The Odyssey of Homer rendered into English Verse.* Books XIII. to XXIV. By G. A. Schomberg, C.B.—London: John Murray, 1882.

NEW NOVELS.

Mr. Herman Merivale, who has an hereditary claim to literary distinction, and has won some fame as a dramatist, now for the first time makes his appearance as a novelist. In so doing he has reversed the ordinary process, and instead of dramatising his novel, he has, if we may coin the word, novelised his drama. The subject of each is the same, the same characters are introduced, and the same shadow which the old story of Faust throws over the three acts of *The Cynic*, it throws over the three volumes of *Faucit of Balliol*. Those who have seen the play will be interested in comparing it with the novel, and many of the speeches are word for word the same in both. The great change is in the catastrophe. Count Lestrange, the representative of Mephistopheles, after having been checkmated by Faucit's threat of prosecuting him for appropriating the telegram announcing John Brent's death, passes away at the end of the drama to some other land where law is not so powerful, say Turkey or Ireland. This, as the spectator feels, is a somewhat lame conclusion, and that in the novel is more powerful, and at the same time more appropriate as a parallel to the close of the *Faust* legend. In the midst of his threats directed against Lady Luscombe, who has foiled him of his prey, the Count is struck down by lightning, and lives on a kind of death in life nursed by the woman whom he has treated so cruelly. The same use of a lightning flash as a *Deus ex machinâ* was originally, we believe, adopted by Mr. Merivale in *The Cynic;* but either, as some say, owing to the interference of the Lord Chamberlain, or, as is more probable, owing to a well-founded feeling on the part of the dramatist himself that such a finale would not prove acceptable to an English audience, he has modified it into its present shape. With this exception the novel and the play are identical so far as the period which they both cover extends; but in the novel we have described to us in detail the incidents which in the play are supposed to have taken place before the curtain rises. The story is thus divided into two parts; and there are not wanting indications that the first part, which occupies about a volume and a half, was not written till after the second, which corresponds with the play, was completed. This first part will, however, be the most attractive to the reader, and the opening chapters are among the best written portions of the book. Mr. Merivale's own Oxford experiences have served him well; and his portrait of Guy Faucit himself, a kind of Mr.-Justice-Chitty-made-beautiful-for-ever, is very effective. The interest is well sustained up to the end of the second volume; but the third volume becomes rather long and prosy, and Mr. Merivale has an unfortunate habit of indulging in digressions about his own grievances, both as a man and an author, which impede the progress of the story. His own quarrels with "Skimington," the religious publisher, or rather—as the author is careful to explain—the publisher of religious books, and his own ill-usage by managers, actors, critics, and physicians, are unduly dilated upon. He can doubtless plead the example of Thackeray for thus constantly obtruding his own personality upon his readers; but such an excuse would only call forth the retort "Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile," and, moreover, Mr. Merivale is not Thackeray. Of the plot of the novel we have already spoken in our recent notice of the play, and the main *motif* of it is not much less objectionable in its present shape. As unfortunate members of the "small thinking and small speaking world" held up to scorn by Mr. Merivale, which fails to appreciate "the souls of choice," we must protest against the relations established between Guy Faucit and John Brent's wife—relations which are only saved from criminality by the fortunate death of John Brent. We must also own that the epigrams which are so effective in dialogue on the stage are hardly so effective when reduced to print, and that, especially in the case of the cynical utterances of the Count himself, we miss the powerful aid of the actor. Until we read the novel we hardly realised how much Mr. Vezin had done for Mr. Merivale. Mr. David Fisher's stammer as Lord Rosherville is as amusing as Lord Pentonville's stammer in the novel is wearisome; while the conduct of Lady Luscombe, which in the play seems so unnatural, is not rendered less so by the more laboured explanation of it which is given in *Faucit of Balliol*. Still the story, though singularly painful and repulsive in its *motif*, is by no means without interest and attraction. The first and second volumes are likely to be found amusing by many readers; but, as we have before said, the novel becomes rather wearisome in the third. We should not omit to mention that Mr. Merivale evidently fancies himself as a poet, and the specimens which he gives of his powers in that line are by no means to be despised. But they are dragged in with an entire disregard for considerations of fitness, which is, to say the least of it, inartistic.

* *Faucit of Balliol.* By Herman Charles Merivale. In Three Vols.—London: Chapman and Hall, 1882.

*Waiting** is a very prettily-written tale, distinguished by a pleasant simplicity of style, the only defect of which is a tiresome persistence in the use of the present tense. The heroine, Dorothy Travers, is the only child of a brief and somewhat unhappy marriage between a cold-blooded diplomatic envoy and a warm-hearted, loving woman. Dorothy resembles her dead mother, and she is left to grow up a very sweet, bright girl, under the charge of a country clergyman. Sir Augustus Travers, her father, marries again, and resumes his diplomatic career, seeing and caring nothing for his little daughter, who is summoned, at the age of eighteen, to take her place for the first time in her own family circle. Unknown to herself, her mother's fortune of £50,000 is to revert to her at her marriage—an event which her father and his wife are consequently anxious to prevent. Dorothy has plighted her troth to Harry Leonard, a playmate of her childhood for whom she entertains a sisterly affection, and Sir Augustus, led by his more astute wife, while he forbids the engagement, deceives Dorothy into the hope that patience on her part is all that is required to win his consent in time. Meanwhile, after a year or two, poor Dolly, as she is generally called, learns that what she imagined to be love is a feeling very far removed from the reality, and gives her heart involuntarily to one Geoffrey Ingram, who loves her. The author is, however, not one of the gushing modern school which makes faith and plighted word melt like wax beneath the first breath of passion; and Dorothy never entertains for a moment the idea of betraying the lover who trusts her, nor does her innocent affection for him at all diminish. Geoffrey learns the truth, and scarcely suspects that he himself has won the heart promised to another. We shall not disclose the end, but leave our readers to find it out for themselves. There is a good under-plot, concerning Joan Travers, Dolly's cousin, who, in common with all the characters in the novel, is drawn naturally, and without apparent effort. Lady Travers is perhaps the most skilful, though not the most original of the personages; and little Ferdie, the invalid child, with his sharp tongue, his vanity, and his love for his sister Dolly, the most pathetic and touching. Without any pretensions to being a work of genius, *Waiting* is an agreeable, wholesome novel, which can be safely recommended to the young as well as the old, and ought to give pleasure to all.

* *Waiting.* By M. Hopkinson. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

We cannot speak in favourable terms of Mrs. Houston's method of composition in *The Silver Link.** While the story is sensational in a very high degree, there is a heaviness in the author's style which deprives the story of the one compensating quality of sensationalism—namely, a vivid and enthralling interest. Indeed, to speak frankly, it is difficult to see to what class of readers Mrs. Houston has appealed; for, while the critical will find errors of workmanship in every page, the uncritical will resent the slow and uncertain steps by which the story advances. So diffuse is it that we lose such sympathy as the chief actors have been able to awaken in us before the end of the first volume, and are forced, with regret, to own that the only real merit of the novel is the not inconsiderable one of purity of manner and correctness of moral teaching. This, however, is sufficiently conspicuous to make us sincerely wish that Mrs. Houston may overcome the defects which mar her most recent work, and give us some day a story as satisfactory in execution as it is exemplary in intention.

If *Thistledown Lodge*† were a first attempt we might be able to discern in it some promise of future excellence; but the title-page informs us that the author has written at least two previous novels, and we can only feel that if he retains in his third book a style which would be painfully crude for a first, the probability is that it will remain crude to the end; while we are compelled to add that the merits which compensate for this unlucky defect are few and scanty. What can we say of anyone who can frame such a sentence as the following? "She took the letter as unsuspecting of its effects upon her as ever letter was received by a human being, even in these days of abundant letter-writing"—a phrase which is worthy of one of the passengers in the famed *Hunting of the Snark*. The opening chapters of *Thistledown Lodge* introduce us to Donald Cairns, the owner thereof, who is described as a "giant of goodness as well as of stature, ready to use his mighty power, physical and mental, against all that is mean, and poor, and petty." Our reverence for this great being is a little disturbed, when we find that he is employed at the moment of our introduction to him in investing a thousand pounds, the sole property of his orphan niece, in a Cornish mine of which he has little or no knowledge. The affair, like all mining speculations in novels, ends in ruin; but the peculiarity of this special one is, that the manager, after the bubble has burst, makes a call on the shares of one shareholder only, and, although much discomfited, never thinks of remonstrating when she writes and says she would rather not pay anything. Although the story is apparently laid in the present day, the characters are arrested and imprisoned for debt; but all these things shrink into insignificance beside the conduct of Francis Fielding, a prosperous London merchant. This individual one morning sees an advertisement in the *Times*, stating that—"If this should meet the eye of F. F., whose business is believed to be in Water-street, City, the advertiser has something of interest to communicate." Without reflecting that the advertiser knew both his name and address, and that there was nothing to prevent his communicating with him directly, Mr. Fielding is at once plunged in the deepest despair. His life would appear to have been so singularly blameless that he is able immediately to trace the source of the threatening advertisement—an entanglement of thirty years previously with an Italian peasant, of whom he never expected to hear again. "If," he said to himself, "the advertiser knew where he was, why did they not come to him?" "Thus," reflects the author, "he strangely framed this question with a singular noun and a plural pronoun, denoting the puzzled agitation of his mind." In spite of the agitation of his mind, however, he is right in his surmise as to the origin of the advertisement. A young man calls on him, who claims to be his son, and asks for a thousand pounds to keep the secret of his birth. We find it difficult to reconcile the abject terror of Mr. Fielding with his pointblank refusal to bribe the young man to silence. He lets him go; and such is his fright lest his early indiscretion should be revealed to the wife, to whom he is tenderly attached, that he runs away to Rotterdam and allows everyone to suppose that he has been mur-

* *The Silver Link.* By Mrs. Houston. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

† *Thistledown Lodge.* By M. A. Paull. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1881.

dered or otherwise made away with. The *soi-disant* son, in revenge, makes love to Mr. Fielding's youngest daughter, with whom he makes acquaintance at a picture gallery, nor does the author seem to recognise either the unpleasantness or the suicidal absurdity of such a line of conduct. He runs away with and marries her, but is immediately arrested on suspicion of her father's murder, though on what suspicion the author never deigns to tell us. Mr. Fielding twice attempts to commit suicide in vain, and then finds out, as he might have done at first, that his tormentor was born two years before his acquaintance with the mother. As, moreover, she has totally forgotten his name and all about him, it is difficult to see on what grounds her son first thought of a plot to which nothing but Mr. Fielding's supernatural idiotcy could have given an hour's success. Two or three love affairs serve to fill up such of the book as is not occupied with the erratic conduct of Mr. Fielding; but there is nothing about them which deserves special mention. We regret not to conclude with a word of praise; but we cannot truthfully say that there is a single well-written chapter or lifelike character from beginning to end.

The *Two Rival Loves** of Miss Walker does not bear the most obvious interpretation that the title at first suggests. Hugh Marston, the hero, is placed in a position of conflict between his love for his mother and for the woman he wishes to make his wife. There is not a very great deal of plot in the story, but there is always sufficient to sustain the reader's interest. *Two Rival Loves* is as pretty as its charming predecessor, *Lady's Holm*; and if the *mise en scène* be somewhat less attractive, the construction is closer and better, and the characters even more life-like. The story turns on the idiosyncrasies of Mrs. Marston, the mistress in her own right of the estate of Summerwood. Crippled by a fall from a horse, Mrs. Marston passes her life on a sofa; but she is the most active and absolute of Queens regnant; although her son Hugh is the idol of her life, she does not permit him the smallest amount of power in the administration of her affairs. He has never thwarted her in anything until the arrival at Summerwood of one Virginie, the youthful widow of an uncle who had lived and died abroad. Circumstances lead Hugh to the belief that Virginie's husband was not his uncle, and that her position of absolute dependence on Mrs. Marston is one which she ought not to occupy. The way in which he sets himself to follow the faint clue which he holds, his many blunders, and his ultimate success are all admirably told, and we never feel the least improbability in the story, except, perhaps, when we come to the somewhat stereotyped explanation of the mystery. There is a pretty little underplot concerning a middle-aged pair who had been lovers in youth, and who end in being, like Tim Linkinwater and Miss La Creevy, a comfortable couple. The lady, Aunt Lydia, is not precisely original. She strikes us as a compound of the immortal Miss Bates and Miss Yonge's Maria Meadows; but she is a lovable figure notwithstanding. The book, as a whole, is eminently readable; it has no violent excitements, the same even tone is preserved throughout, it is never dull, and steers equally clear of sensationalism on the one hand and tedium on the other.

Our readers will perhaps remember that we did not feel ourselves able to speak so highly as some of our contemporaries were inclined to do of the curious little book entitled *Post Mortem*, which attempted with such reckless audacity to lift the veil which hangs over the future life. The author of it has now ventured on a more elaborate work, and the great claim on the attention of many readers which *The Autobiography of Thomas Allen*† possesses is that it is by the author of *Post Mortem*. We regret, however, to state that we are as little able to appreciate the three-volume novel as we were to appreciate the much-talked-of pamphlet. Indeed, to tell the honest truth, we must confess that we have found it very dull, and have had some difficulty in getting conscientiously to the end of it. There is an affectation about the author's style, which sets the critic's back up from the very beginning; and it is wearisome to be perpetually told to pay attention to what is being narrated, as we shall afterwards learn the full effect of it. Many of the personages introduced with a considerable amount of flourish pass off the scene almost as soon as they are introduced and are heard of no more; minute and trivial incidents are described at a length which leads us to suppose that they really have some bearing on the story, till we find by experience that they are merely irrelevant episodes. The strange power which was manifested, though often unpleasantly manifested, in the earlier work to which we have referred, does not make itself apparent in its successor; and, were it not for the reputation of that earlier work, we believe that few readers would struggle through the present three volumes. Even the faculty of writing good English seems to have deserted the author, who talks of "purchasing a "treaty upon whist" of "events of importance "which transpired," and tells us how "besides "certain drugs being administered to the sick "man a liniment was daily rubbed into his legs," with a reckless disregard of English worthy of Mrs. Henry Wood. When the novelist aspires to point a moral, the moral is generally very trite—as, for example, when he draws from the misfortunes of Mrs. Frank Chobham "the severe but just lesson, that perfect happi-"ness is within the reach of no human being, and "that the two great blessings which she herself "enjoyed—those of health and wealth—are power-"less against some of the most ordinary misfor-"tunes of life." The lady who had to learn this severe but just lesson is the heroine of the story, who throws herself away on a very unsatisfactory husband, as the heroine of a modern novel is but too apt to do. In the end, the unsatisfactory husband dies off out of the way and she marries the hero, who had entertained a certain regard for her while still Helena Sutcliffe, and a yet stronger regard for her while Helena Chobham. The hero, whose autobiography is supposed to be recorded in these three volumes, dwells with considerable detail on his school life, almost the whole of the first volume being taken up with his educational experiences—first at Dr. Barkum's, then at Eton, and then at his private tutor's. Sir George Dasent and other writers have shown us how interesting a book can be made out of such materials; but the author of *Post Mortem* has by no means been so successful in his treatment of them, and we hurry on to the hero's adventures when he joins a cavalry regiment and goes in for his turn of duty in India. These have in like manner been rendered attractive by other writers, but the author is to our mind even more dreary when dealing with his military than when dealing with his educational experiences. The best part of his story is that which describes what happens to him when, after being hastily summoned home, he finds his father ruined by speculations which have involved him further in a criminal charge. The late Captain of Hussars has to make his own way in the world, and there is a certain amount of humour in the contrast between the honest efforts to do something for himself, with which he commences, and the more successful tone of swagger which he subsequently adopts under the advice of his friends. In the end all comes well, and, as we have said, he marries his first love Mrs. Frank Chobham. Scanty as this outline may appear, it does not do injustice to the main plot; but there are several digressions more or less—generally less—important. Of these we need only notice the episode of Mrs. Vish, which is more offensive than interesting. The author professes to have introduced it because he thinks that it is more likely to be read than more harmless incidents; but we venture to think that he has mistaken the public taste, debased though that taste has been by the current of modern fiction.

* *Two Rival Loves.* By Annie L. Walker. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1882.

† *Autobiography of Thomas Allen.* By the Author of *Post Mortem.* In Three Vols.—Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Son, 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

From the other side of the Atlantic comes to us a book of singular beauty and value—the first volume of *Helps to Meditation, Sketches for Every Day in the Year*, by the Rev. A. Mortimer (Masters), with an introduction by Bishop Seymour, of Springfield—a book which will be found as valuable to clergymen in supplying outlines of sermons as to all, clergy and laity, in providing hints, sketches, and outlines of a career of daily meditation. As we turn from page to page, we are surprised that no book we know of has occupied the ground taken by this volume of Mr. Mortimer, which extends from Advent to Trinity. Though it has reached a second edition in the United States it will be new, we imagine, to most English readers. No notice, such as we can give, can do justice to it. It is a very opportune addition to the helps to a spiritual life which we already possess. It will foster, in those who use it, the habit of meditation on the great truths of Revelation and guide them in its practice. We hardly know any words in which we can better express our sense of the usefulness of these *Helps to Meditation.*

Mr. Joseph Foster has speedily won a distinct position for his *Peerage and Baronetage* (Nichols and Sons), of which the annual issue for 1882 has just appeared. The work, in a very brief space of time, has acquired an established reputation, owing to the knowledge, the care, and the conscientiousness with which the duties of editor have been discharged. The accuracy of the genealogies, the rejection of doubtful pedigrees, the correctness of the details of family history, are the special characteristics of Mr. Foster's *magnum opus.* It is satisfactory to find that the enterprise has already met with public appreciation. And there is little doubt that a wider success will year by year be attained.

Modern Heroes of the Mission Field (Hodder and Stoughton) is issued by the Bishop of Ossory as a companion to his previous volume, in which he told the story of the earliest missionaries, from Ulfilas to Schwartz. The contents of the Bishop's new work deal with labourers in the mission field during the present century, and he commences with Henry Martyn and concludes with Bishop Patteson. We regret to find no mention of Bishop Mackenzie in this list of modern heroes; but, with that exception—a very important one—it is tolerably complete. The Bishop's tastes, however, evidently lie rather among the Dissenting than the Church elements in missionary work.

Only a Drop of Water, by Eric Stafford (Swan Sonnenschein and Allen), is a volume of very pleasant little stories which takes it name from the first on the list. They are well adapted for youthful readers, and the moral in each case, in itself sound and wholesome, is not unduly pressed. Some of the stories—as, for example, the "Piper of "Hamelin"—are old; others are new, at all events to us; and there are some capital illustrations which, as we can testify from personal knowledge, add much to the value of the book in the eyes of the juveniles to whom it is addressed.

Fashion in Deformity, the new volume of the *Nature Series* published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., is an enlarged and revised issue of a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution by Professor Flower in May, 1880, and subsequently published in the Proceedings of that Society. Considerable additions have been made to the text and some new figures added; but the lesson which it teaches remains the same. It is intended to combat a tendency which cannot be better expressed than in the passage with which the author commences his treatise, pointing out that:—

> The propensity to *deform*, or alter from the natural form, some part of the body, is one which is common to human nature in every aspect in which we are acquainted with it, the most primitive and barbarous, and the most civilised and refined.

He accordingly proceeds, in the little volume before us, to consider the attractions and deformities which are not the product of individual taste or the result of a definite motive, but are merely "the fashion" whether among the negroes in the heart of Africa or the ladies in the heart of Mayfair. The deformed skull of a Chinook infant on the Columbia River, and the deformed foot of an English lady wearing an ordinary fashionable boot, are alike held up to reprobation. There is a certain amount of exaggeration, but a yet greater amount of truth, in Professor Flower's strictures; and, though we can hardly hope that the "fashion in deformity" against which he protests will give way before his onslaughts, we may not unreasonably hope that so emphatic an exposure of its evils may check its further development. Tight-lacing, the most dangerous form of it, which has so often been assailed, but assailed in vain, by the advocates of commonsense and of natural beauty, is specially reprobated; and the contrast between the Venus of Milo and a modern Parisian belle, coupled with the accompanying illustration of the normal form of the skeleton of the chest as exemplified in the former, and the skeleton of the chest after a course of tight-lacing as exemplified in the latter, points but too forcibly the lesson which the Professor wishes to teach.

In his *Anglo-Saxon Britain* (S. P. C. K.) Mr. Grant Allen has discarded in a great measure the territorial and dynastic division of history; and in place of giving us tables of gods, demigods, heroes, and such commonplace things, and narrating with more or less fulness and tediousness the history of Deira, East Anglia, and Mercia in separate chapters, has written a history of the old English and Anglo-Saxon people without regard to minute and ever-shifting frontier lines. He has thus dealt with greater breadth with his subject, and leaves upon the mind of the reader a clearer impress of national character than if he had penned his book after a chronological method or dealt with political geography mainly. He has, in doing this, written an interesting trustworthy history of our forefathers in the interval between the departure of the Roman legions from Britain and the coming of the Normans, and has given us a volume which we may well place beside the best books of history which have issued of late from the press and the office of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

By the publication of two more volumes of *Meyer's Commentary on the New Testament* (T. and T. Clark), this series has been brought nearly to a close. Two volumes remain, and these will be published, subscribers are promised, within the next few months. The present issue of two volumes is by Huther in completion of *Meyer's Commentary*, and contains the Pastoral Epistles in one volume, and those of St. Peter and St. Jude in another. Both these volumes commence with an introduction to the Epistles commented upon, in which questions of date, authorship, and place from whence written are discussed with a fulness which leaves nothing to be desired. This introduction is especially valuable in the case of the Pastoral Epistles. We have already in our notice of the earlier volumes in this series expressed our opinion of its merits. The present volumes by Dr. Huther appear to us in no ways inferior to those prepared by Meyer himself. We may not always agree in the conclusion of these writers, but this cannot blind us to the substantial value of their labours. The industry displayed and the judgment exercised in treating of disputed readings make them very valuable to the Biblical student, and in them is a wealth of critical illustration and sober exegesis, which will make them a welcome addition to his library. Nor, in noticing the utility of these volumes ought we to pass by the rare instance of punctuality and of good faith shown by the spirited publishers of these, and of other important theological volumes which they have issued to their subscribers.

From the offices of the Oxford University Press we have received *The Very Words of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ* (Frowde). The version is that authorised in 1611, but with a selection from such of the readings of the Revised Version as appear the most worthy of notice.

A new volume of *The Library of the Fathers*, containing a translation of *The Later Treatises of St. Athanasius* (Parker), by Canon Bright, is enriched by valuable and copious notes from his pen, an introduction by Dr. Pusey, showing no abatement of interest in this series of volumes or industry in their illustration, and an appendix on "St. Cyril ad Theodoret," which adds to the completeness and utility of the volume, for useful it is, in days when the faith is assaulted from without and betrayed within, that our attention should be directed to like assaults and to similar betrayals followed by the triumph of the truth in earlier days. We trust that the venerable editor may live to add to our obligations to him for these and similar works in defence of the faith.

The last portion of the volumes of the theological library of Messrs. T. T. Clark, of Edinburgh, comprises the concluding volume of Dr. Hagenbach's *History of Christian Doctrine*, and the first part of the *Christian Ethics* of Bishop Martensen, of Zeeland. The history by Hagenbach, of which the present volume is the completion, is a comprehensive survey of the sects which have risen in past times or which still divide Christendom, and a statement of doctrine, as held now or formerly maintained within or without the Church, made more complete by a reference list of the authors who have treated with more or less of authority on those doctrines, so that the reader may verify for himself the summary of the present writer. With a certain amount of hardness inseparable from one who estimates the dogmata of religious beliefs from without, there is a clearness which enables the reader to understand the doctrines thus surveyed, and an evident impartiality in the author's statements which claims the confidence of the reader. In the present volume the author enters at length into the examination of the phases of modern and present unbelief, with special reference to those forms which are more or less special to our own country. These three volumes of Dr. Hagenbach are almost an indispensable addition to our stock of books of reference on controversial theology. The volume by Bishop Martensen is an application of General Ethics to the Individual, and is divided into two parts, distinguished by the author as Life under the Law and Sin, a Life in the main of Alienation from God; and Life in following Christ, a Life of Holiness and of Union with God. The importance of this treatise of Dr. Martensen is acknowledged by ripe theological scholars; and this issue will place in the hands of the less advanced student a volume full of deep and sober thought. The pages devoted to an analysis and examination of Christian love in its contemplative, mystical, and practical aspects are full of suggestive and germinant thought.

A life of *Martin Luther* is an indispensable feature in a biographical series like that now in course of publication by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., which claims the title of a *New Plutarch.* The task of supplying it has been entrusted by the editor of the series to an American writer, Mr. J. H. Treadwell, who brings to it a certain amount of knowledge and a still greater amount of enthusiasm. It is to be regretted that a somewhat exuberant style and an undue straining after picturesque effect should interfere with the reader's enjoyment of a little volume which has much to recommend it, though the author's estimate of the great Reformer will hardly commend itself to dispassionate critics who, while recognising his great services, cannot put out of sight the fact that he was a man and not an angel. Under the circumstances of the times in which he lived it is probable that a less pugnacious man might not have been able to achieve what he did, but it conveys a false idea of his character to say of him as Mr. Treadwell does, that "he shrank "from the responsibility of plunging the whole "Christian world into tumult."

Mr. Frederick Boyle writes in a lively and spirited style, and it is not likely that any incident which falls under his notice will lose its due effect when narrated by him. Having wandered far and wide in his capacity of Special Correspondent, he has not only come across much which is worth telling, but has also acquired the knack of telling it most effectively. His *Legends of My Bungalow* (Chapman and Hall, Limited), are only inferior to his *Camp Notes*, in so far as they represent the second and not the first outpouring from his copious store, and certainly there are no signs of draining the pot yet visible. The slight framework of the exciting stories contained in the present volume is furnished by the "strange objects, weapons, and "skins, old armour, horns, Asian carpets, works "of art, and outlandish furniture" which the author has collected in his cottage, or, as he prefers to call it, his bungalow. To each of these a story attaches, either fact itself or founded on fact. It is impossible for the reader, and probably difficult for the writer himself, to distinguish how much is simple recollection, how much a mingling of reality and waking dream, in the volume before us. But all which is not *vero* is *ben trovato*, and few more lively or attractive volumes of its kind have been published than that now before us, in which Mr. Boyle has described, with all the skill of his practised pen, incidents of which the scenes are laid in many different parts of the world which he has visited in the course of his adventurous career, from all of which he has brought home something to adorn the walls of his bungalow and to suggest a subject to interest and amuse his readers.

La Fontaine and other French Fabulists form the subject of the most recent volume of Messrs Blackwood's *Foreign Classics for English Readers*, and the execution of it has been entrusted to Mr. Lucas Collins, the editor of the series of *Ancient Classics for English Readers*, which preceded, and suggested that now in course of issue. Like all that Mr. Collins takes in hand the little book is full of interest and of pleasant reading. The introductory chapter treats of the early history of fable, recording the allegorical defence of that class of literature made by Apollonius of Tyana. Then follows a chapter on the originals from whom the representative fable-writer of modern literature borrowed his subjects and his characters; and it is curious to find how little of originality there is in La Fontaine, though the credit which he thus loses is more than made up by the "charm of dress, manner, "accomplishment, and language," which he bestowed upon his borrowed subjects. The sketch of the life of La Fontaine is brightly and pleasantly written, though we cannot say that it conveys a very favourable impression of the hero His fidelity to his fallen patron, Fouquet, is the one feature in his life on which his admirers can

dwell with satisfaction; and though perhaps his absence of mind—of which several amusing instances are here recorded—may be pleaded in excuse for some of his many derelictions of duty, yet after making all allowances it must be admitted that the selfishness which is so often glorified in the fables made its influence felt in the career of the writer of them. The fables themselves, with which, yet more than the life of their writer, the little volume before us has to deal, are carefully analysed, and some rhyming translations of them—the credit of which must be given to Mr. Collins, as no other translator is mentioned—well reproduce them for English readers. There are some curious comparisons between them and other works of the same class which will add to the reader's interest. We may mention the reference to Lessing's fine fable composed by way of contrast to the "Oak and the Rush" of La Fontaine, which enforced the expediency of bending to the storm. Lessing, on the contrary, represents a mighty oak as thrown down by the wind during a tempestuous night, and a fox, who had long lived under its roots, is depicted coming forth in the morning, and as he sees the giant prostrate on the ground he exclaims, "What "a grand tree! I never knew he was so "great!" In this, as in many other instances collected by Mr. Collins, the moral of the French fabulist is decidedly inferior to that of his rivals; and though it is not perhaps altogether fair to attribute to him a faulty morality which he found rather than invented, still there can be no doubt that Mr. Lucas Collins, kindly writer though he be, is correct in the judgment which he pronounces in regard to this faulty morality, that "No doubt "it suited on the whole his own ideas of—we "cannot say the duties, for to him duty was a "word of no significance, but—the necessary "relations of life."

The new issue of *Low's Handbook to the Charities of London* has been edited and revised to the end of 1881 by the experienced hands of Mr. Charles Mackeson, and no pains have been spared to insure accuracy and correctness. The experience of former years is the best testimony to the success which has been obtained, and there seems no reason to doubt that the volume for 1882 is equal to its predecessors in these important points. We have not as yet been able to discover any omission in this which may be regarded as the "Army List" of the combatants against sin and misery in our great city, where sin and misery are so powerful. Indeed the only fault that we are able to find with it is that it includes too much. It is rather a stretch to include, in a book dealing with beneficent agencies, such an instrument for evil as the Church Association. Its tender mercies certainly do not err upon the side of charity, and even were we to accept as correct the estimate of its work, which has evidently been supplied by the Association itself to the present handbook, we should question its right to claim a place among the *charities* of London. There is, we fear, no hope of the Persecution Company being wound up, either compulsorily or under the supervision of Lord Penzance, before another issue of the *Handbook*, so we can only trust that Mr. Mackeson will, in revising it up to the end of 1882, take the hint, which we fancy we have before given him, and omit so discordant an element from his excellent annual.

*** The articles which appeared in our columns at the end of last year on the *Ecclesiastical Courts* have been reprinted by the author in a pamphlet form. It is not, of course, for us to express an opinion on their merits, considering the manner in which they were first introduced to the world, but now that they appear with the honoured name of Canon Trevor on their title-page, and the additional value derived from Mr. Wayland Joyce's assistance, which the Canon gratefully acknowledges, they will carry yet more weight. The impending discussion about the question in Convocation next week renders their republication very opportune. The pamphlet is published by Messrs. Parker, of Oxford and London.

Correspondence.

OUR EASTERN POLICY AND THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The foreign policy of the late Government was guided in the main by two considerations—viz., by what was practicable and by what was expedient. Their opponents never succeeded in impeaching that policy on either ground. Events rapidly demonstrated its wisdom under both aspects of the question.

Less than two years' tenure of power has betrayed the weak points, the feeble stamina of a Radical foreign and colonial policy. Interests have had to yield to sentiment. The progress of events has tended to invest with the fatal irony of the retort *tu quoque*, the counter-impeachment which now lies against the present Government of having betrayed the interests of England in the East, &c., by a sudden and rash reversal of the policy of their predecessors, by a sacrifice to sham pretensions, untried theories, and intangible objects, the solid claims which weigh in the opposite scale. Sentiment, magnanimity, and so-called economy, have been pitted against continuity and solidity of policy, the traditions of office, honourable engagements, and the vast interests of hundreds of millions of fellow-subjects. And the latter scale has "kicked the beam."

Until now, and for over a century, England's position had been unique, her reputation an enviable one. The strength of that position, and the reputation which depended upon it, had been all along the knowledge of the indisputable fact—one so frequently demonstrated as hitherto to have been unchallenged, or challenged at the risk and certainty of defeat—that weakness and vacillation were alien to her mind—that the Government that could be justly suspected of either would at once cease to represent the sense and feeling of the country. Europe was conscious that one nation existed in her community having both the power and the will to act in defence of the rights acquired by acts of national heroism—of self-sacrifice in defence of the national honour. Especially during the Government of the Earl of Beaconsfield was this feeling prevalent abroad.

With the second Parliamentary session of 1880, however, a change came over the scene. A new line of action was commenced. England began to withdraw from her engagements. The symptoms of national effacement became more and more marked, nearer and nearer home.

The progress of the disease extended from the extreme south of a great continent to the north and north-east of the same quarter of the globe. Spreading still further north and north-east, the diagnostics rapidly enveloped two other continents, and appeared in the shape of eruptions betraying physical and moral degeneration where the reverse of these symptoms were most desirable in the interests of governors and governed. England's Government sacrificed the alliances which their predecessors had built up with much pains and laborious skill. She no longer insisted on preserving the balance of power against those bent on upsetting that balance. From being the pivot and fulcrum of peace and order, the Power capable of preserving the equipoise between the Powers during the downfall and division of Turkey, and those other Powers whose aim was, by every means available, to postpone that downfall, she has become the shuttlecock of designing politicians, of upstart adventurers, who harp first on one string and then on another of the instrument which answers too readily to their manipulation—an instrument now somewhat unstrung, and altogether out of tune and harmony with the feelings of the nation whose views it assumes to interpret, while its pliancy of policy serves but to endorse instead of counteracting the furtive designs of adventurers at home and abroad. Looking only in one direction—*e.g.*, the East—how have we receded from the proud position England held at the Berlin Congress! What conflicting and humiliating views on the Eastern embroglio does the Radical press at the present moment present to a candid mind!

How contrary to the firm, unflinching tone of the Conservative and Governmental organs at another crisis in the Eastern Question—*i.e.*, that raised by Russia some four years ago! Having frittered away and lost the goodwill, alienated the sympathies, and scorned the support of our allies in 1878, by a policy of vacillation and meanness, what do we find the supporters of the Government proposing, when a military adventurer threatens to overthrow the Constitution of a country, for the security of which England has given pledges to the world?

A policy of self-effacement and isolation! What but ruin and catastrophe can result?

Sir, the country looks to her patriotic representatives in Press and Parliament to raise a voice of protest, and to stay the downward career upon which she has already entered, and to which a reckless gang of political adventurers still urge her on.

Feb. 7. UNUS PRO PATRIA.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, Lord A. Percy, introduced by Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. G. Cubitt, took the oath and his seat for Westminster amid great cheers from the Opposition.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE: I am afraid there may have been some misunderstanding as to the notice which I gave yesterday, regarding the resolutions as to the business of the House, as my notice does not appear upon the paper. I therefore give notice that I propose, when these resolutions are submitted, to move to negative resolution No. 1. (Cheers.)

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that a treaty had been recently concluded between Russia and the Shah whereby Persia had agreed to the annexation by Russia of the whole Valley of the Attrek up to the important position of Sarakhs; whether he could give any information as to the number and position of Russian troops in and beyond Askabad, as to the reported intrigues of Russian agents along the borders of Afghanistan, and as to the advance of the Russian railway towards Herat; and whether his attention had been called to a recent speech of General Skobeleff, the conqueror of the Turcomans, wherein that General states, "That never since the time of Mahomet Shah's march to Herat, coupled with the memorable services of Count Simonitch, has the influence of the Russian Minister of Teheran been more predominant. The spell of the Russian standard is powerful far away to the East, even to the conquered regions; and this will be confirmed by the engineers who have just returned from Sarakhs."

Sir C. DILKE: To the first branch of the question referred to, I gave last night to the hon. member for Greenwich the information we had received of the number of troops in and about Askabad. This information would be found in a Parliamentary paper which was distributed this morning, entitled "Central Asia," under the date Sept. 15. The Government had no later information than that. He knew nothing whatever of any intrigues of Russian agents upon the northern frontiers of Afghanistan. The railway was at present completed as far as Askabad. There was no intention to continue it beyond Sarakhs. There was, however, a project to add to the railway by a tramway going further. General Skobeleff did not hold any official position in Russia. The Russian Government had informed Lord Granville that his speech was entirely without political significance, and in no way represented the views of the Russian Government.

Sir H. WOLFF asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the subject of the communications that had passed through the agency of private individuals between Lord Granville and the Vatican had been embodied in despatches to her Majesty's Ambassador in Rome; and, if not, what steps Her Majesty's Government would take, in compliance with Constitutional practice, to record in such a manner as to be accessible to Parliament communications on public affairs carried on between one of Her Majesty's Ministers and a foreign potentate.

Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he had any objection to state the nature of the subjects respecting which Lord Granville communicated with the Vatican through a member of this House, and to explain whether such communications implied any change in the policy of abstention from diplomatic intercourse with the Foreign Ecclesiastic whose residence is the Vatican.

Sir C. DILKE said, in reply to those two questions,—I must point out that Sir H. Wolff's question is not very clear. The despatches alluded to were sent to the Court of Italy and not to the Vatican. Various persons had been accredited to the Vatican in past times, the last of whom was Mr. Jervis, but the post was abolished in 1875. Mr. Errington was asked to go to Rome. He received no appointment and no salary. He stated that he was going to Rome for the winter, and asked what service he could be to Her Majesty's Government.

In the House of Lords, Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY asked why Her Majesty's Government did not accede to the memorial presented to the Home Secretary on behalf of the imprisoned solicitors, Messrs. May and Mair; and also asked the Lord Chancellor whether he would replace Captain Pearson on the commission of the peace, or else remove from it Messrs. Wright, Bullock, and Clarke, whose conduct had been blamed by the Commissioners as "a leading cause of the corruption on the Liberal side."

Lord ROSEBERY, in reply, said the memorial to the Home Secretary was not sufficiently strong to justify the release of Messrs. May and Mair.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. C. E. Cornish, Vicar of South Petherton, Ilminster, to Vicarage of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. J. Darbyshire, Vicar of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton, to Vicarage of St. Philip's, Sheffield.

Rev. C. E. Hey, Precentor of Bristol Cathedral, to Vicarage of South Petherton, Ilminster, Somerset. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Rev. J. L. Jones, to Rectory of Michaelstone-le-Pit, Cardiff. Patronesses, the Misses Rons, of Courtyrala.

Rev. J. M. Vaughan, Rector of Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon, to Vicarage of Englishcombe, Bath. Patron, Mr. R. H. Burne.

Rev. A. Williams, Rector of Icomb, and Chaplain to the Stow Union, to Rectory of Todenham. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. J. Young, Curate of All Saints', Halifax, to Vicarage of Bradshaw, Halifax. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax.

OBITUARY.

Dec. 28, at Potchefstroom, Transvaal, the Rev. Charles Muskett Spratt, late of St. Augustus College, Canterbury, Missionary S.P.G., aged 29.

Jan. 22, at Krishnagbur (of cholera), the Rev. James Vaughan, Church Missionary Society.

Feb. 2, at his residence, in the Precincts, the Rev. William Stone, Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, aged 81.

Feb. 3, at Swanmore, Isle of Wight, the Rev. W. Leeson, fourth son of the late Robert Marshall Leeson, of St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, and grandson of the late Hon. Robt Leeson, of Ely-place, in the same city, in the 47th year of his age.

Feb. 4, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. Ernest Frederick Greenstreet, Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral, eldest son of the Rev. Frederick Waters Greenstreet, Vicar of Kildwick, near Leeds, aged 29.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

CAMBRIDGE.

A sum amounting to £300 has been offered, through the Board of Theological Studies, to the University by several friends of the late Rev. George Williams, B.D., vicar of Ringwood, formerly Fellow of King's College, for the purpose of providing an annual prize, to be called the George Williams Prize, to be given to students who distinguish themselves in the Theological Tripos. The Board recommend acceptance of the offers, and that the proceeds of the fund be given annually to that student among the candidates for honours in the second part of the Theological Tripos who shall be judged by the examiners to stand first in the paper on doctrines and the ancient liturgies.

The Board of Natural Science Studies have nominated Mr. F. R. Weldon, B.A., of St. John's College, to study at Naples till June.

It is in agitation to convene a meeting to condemn the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The members of the University and town are to be invited.

At a Congregation on Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—W. Ewart, Caius.

M.A.—H. M'Leod Beckles, G. M. H. Colman, Corpus Christi; T. Rushbrooke, Christ's.

M.A. (by proxy).—E. S. Frossard, St. John's.

M.B.—D. Burgess, G. M. H. Colman, A. W. Standert, Corpus Christi; A. Hill, Downing.

B.A.—A. E. Anderson, E. D. Davis, J. C. Fellowes, E. J. Gibbons, Le G. G. Horton, S. Pater, W. M. Shipman, Trinity; H. W. Allison, E. H. Hodgkinson, J. H. Matthews, St. John's; H. L. Wright, Pembroke; W. P. Cochrane, J. A. Milne, Trinity Hall; C. F. Clark, Corpus Christi; G. D. Rowlands, Queen's; A. J. Shields, Jesus; E. N. Ingle, Downing; E. L. Fox, P. H. W. Peach, non-collegiate.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. James John Hornby, D.D., Head Master of Eton College, to be one of Her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains.

At the last ballot of the Royal Society of Literature the Lord Bishop of Durham was elected a Fellow.

Letters have been received from the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarden, announcing his arrival, in improved health, at Gibraltar, on board the yacht *Sunbeam*.

The Duke of Sutherland has kindly given the use of his town mansion, Stafford House, St. James's, for a special meeting in behalf of the Young Women's Help Society for South and East London, to be held at 3 p.m., on Friday next. The chair is to be taken by the Bishop of Bedford, and the Bishop of St. Albans, Canon Erskine Clarke, and several other speakers are to make addresses.

The annual meeting of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society was held at the Chapter-house, St. Paul's, on Saturday afternoon—Minor Canon Shuttleworth, in the chair. The third annual report was read and adopted, and the council and officers for the ensuing year were elected. Votes of thanks to the Dean and Chapter and to the rev. chairman were passed, and the members then went in a body to the Cathedral and attended the four o'clock Evensong.

The new vicar of St. Michael's, Derby (the Rev. G. A. Shaw), announced on Sunday, Jan. 29th, his intention to introduce "Hymns Ancient and Modern" into St. Michael's about the beginning of Lent.

The rectory of Shadwell has been offered by the Bishop of Bedford to the Rev. Edward Bray, Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Poplar, and accepted. The rev. gentleman has served St. Saviour's as Mission Curate and Incumbent for the last eighteen years, and was chiefly instrumental in building the church.

At the meeting of the Northern Convocation next Tuesday, Canon Edward Carr will move for a committee upon the constitution and management of Queen's Anne's Bounty.

Canon Gore will propose the following resolution:

That with a view to remove abuses now incident to the sale of the right of patronage in the Church, it is expedient—

(*a*) That the sale of the next presentation to a benefice be forbidden.

(*b*) That an interval of not less than five years intervene between two sales of the same advowson.

(*c*) That provision be made to prevent donative benefices from being used to create vacancies in presentative benefices.

(*d*) That diocesan boards of patronage be incorporated, with the power of acquiring advowsons, whether by gift or purchase.

(*e*) That all deeds affecting the advowson of a benefice be registered publicly in the diocesan registry.

(*f*) That large additional powers be granted to Bishops to refuse institution to unworthy presentees.

The Bishop of Carlisle will move:—

That, in the judgment of this Convocation, it is highly necessary, for the best interests both of the Church and of the State, that the law should be so changed as to make it impossible that a spiritual offence should be punished by imprisonment.

Canon Trevor will move:—

That, to avoid unseemly litigation it is desirable to make provision by canon for appeasing diversities of ritual and teaching by the pastoral authority of the Bishop; and no suit should be commenced in Ecclesiastical Courts without the permission of the Bishop, after exercising the power accorded to him.

Canon Trevor will also move:—

That, having regard to the principles and provisions of the Acts for the Restraint of Appeals (24 and 25 Henry VIII.), it is desirable that when judgment is to be given in the Archbishop's Court on any grave question of the law divine or of spiritual learning, the Judge should state the case to the spiritual prelates of the Upper House of Convocation, whose determination should be binding on the judgment of the Court, and form part of the record.

For the convenience of members, the report of the committee on the relations of Church and State has, by direction of the President, been circulated with the notices of motion. The *Prolocutor* (the Dean of Manchester) will present the report of the Committee, and will move a resolution thereon.

Canon Stone died at his residence in the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral on Friday last, in his 82nd year. The deceased was a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and took a first class in classics in 1822. From 1829 to 1856 he held the living of Christ Church, Spitalfields, in the gift of the College, and in December, 1854, he was appointed by Lord Aberdeen to a canon's stall in Canterbury Cathedral in the place of Dr. Spry. He held the living of St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, from 1858 to 1866, and was for upwards of twenty-one years treasurer of Canterbury Cathedral. Canon Stone took an active part in the questions of poor law administration and the management of charities while in London, and for many years was a director of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, an institution in which he took great interest. The deceased was one of the examiners of candidates for admission to the East India College from 1841 to 1856. He published several sermons and contributed to general literature. He leaves an only son, Dr. Stone, one of the physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and three daughters. Canon Stone, who was highly esteemed by his clerical brethren throughout the diocese, had been for some time suffering from paralysis, which had been gradually growing upon him, and to which he at last succumbed.

The ancient archiepiscopal palace at Southwell, recently purchased by Dr. Trollope, Bishop-suffragan of Nottingham, is undergoing a thorough restoration preparatory to being handed over to the new see of Southwell as the residence of its future Bishops. It is intended that the finely-proportioned hall of the palace shall be adorned with a series of portraits of distinguished men connected with the counties of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, portions of which will be included in the new diocese.

The Council of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society held a special meeting on Tuesday, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, M.A., F.S.A., in the chair. Amongst those present were the Rev. A. Trower, Messrs. B. A. Paice, F.R.S., B.A., J. Theodore Dodd, M.A. (Lincoln's-inn), Henry Wright (honorary secretary), H. C. Richards (Temple), standing counsel to the society; J. Clarke Mould, the society's solicitor; and G. Trower. The Council took into consideration the case of St. James, Garlickhithe, having ascertained that the rector is entirely averse to the demolition of his church, as are also the patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the parishioners. The Council unanimously decided to oppose the London and South-Western Railway Bill as far as scheduling the church in the line of demarcation is concerned. Mr. Henry Wright stated that the Painters' Company, whose hall is situated in the parish and close to the church, is opposing another Bill which will take their hall and almost obliterate the parish. Mr. Freshfield suggested it would be advisable to learn what steps the Vintners' Company is going to take, their hall being in the line of deviation of the London and South-Western Bill. On the motion of Mr. H. C. Richards, seconded by Mr. J. T. Dodd, it was resolved *nem. con.*:—

That the solicitors be instructed to take the necessary steps to oppose on the standing orders, and that a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Edwin Freshfield, F.S.A., Mr. J. Theodore Dodd, Mr. J. Clarke Mould, Mr. H. C. Richards, and Mr. Henry Wright be appointed to take the necessary steps.

Mr. Edwin Freshfield informed the Council that he had brought before a meeting of the churchwardens and vestries of the City parishes the subject of the proposed legislation for destroying churches of the City of London, and the meeting unanimously agreed to oppose any scheme by which the proceeds of the sale of any church or churchyard went for application into the hands of persons over whom the parishioners had no control, and a committee was formed to watch any proposed legislation.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Council of the Free and Open Church Association was held on Wed-

nesday evening at 33, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C. Present:—The Right Hon. Earl Nelson (president), in the chair; Rev. F. G. C. Braithwaite, Rev. T. H. Wilkinson, Mr. Edward M. Courtney (treasurer), Mr. E. J. Bridgman, Mr. E. C. Ireland, Mr. Mark Knowles, Mr. Herbert Laurence, Mr. J. Waddon Martyn, Mr. Otway Mayne, Mr. J. R. Moore, Mr. Bowes A. Paice, Mr. Richard B. Prosser, and Mr. Vernon (secretary). Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., was also present, and letters were read from a number of members of Parliament with reference to the Parish Churches Bill, which it is proposed to introduce into the House of Commons during the present session. A communication was read from the Board of Trade stating that the Board were now prepared to approve the draft memorandum and articles of association, subject to a few verbal alterations. The alterations having been agreed to, it was decided to summon a general meeting of the association at an early date to sanction the scheme of incorporation prepared by the council.

The Bishop of Lichfield's prizes for the two best essays on "The Arian Heresy; its Rise, Development, and Decay," have just been awarded to the Rev. George B. Vaux, curate of St. James's, Wednesbury, and to the Rev. John Louis Spencer, curate of Wem. The Bishop is so well satisfied with the success of the experiment that he proposes to continue the scheme, and the subject for the essay this year, which must be sent in on or before October 31, is—"The Romish System; an inquiry into the circumstances which favoured its growth, and the causes which led to the gradual development of its errors."

On Monday the Council of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society held a special meeting, Mr. Edwin Freshfield in the chair, and unanimously decided to oppose the London and South-Western Railway's proposal to demolish St. James's, Garlickhithe. Mr. Freshfield informed the Council that at a meeting of the churchwardens and vestries of the City parishes it had been unanimously resolved to oppose any scheme by which the proceeds of any church or churchyard would go for application into the hands of persons over whom the parishioners had no control.

The election of representatives on the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the diocese of Ely has resulted as follows:—Canon Churton, 108 votes; Ven. Archdeacon Lower, rector of Foulmire, formerly Archdeacon of Montreal and Newfoundland, 71; the Rev. F. H. Cox, rector of Fen Ditton, formerly Dean of Hobart Town, 61; the Ven. E. Glover, vicar of Denham, formerly Archdeacon of Georgetown, Capetown, 27; and the Rev. C. D. Goldie, vicar of St. Ives, 15. Canon Churton and Archdeacon Lower have, therefore, been returned. Out of 254 incorporated members 143 voted.

In a circular just issued by the Bishop of Durham, his Lordship expresses a wish that, as the time is drawing near when the creation of the See of Newcastle may be looked for, the choice of a fit person as the first Bishop will be made the subject of prayer throughout the diocese. Though he says he has only a right to claim the prayers of the clergy and laity of the Church of England for such a purpose, he is not without the hope that many also who belong to other Christian denominations, recognising the gravity of the occasion, may respond to the call.

At the annual dinner of the Farmers' Alliance, which took place on Monday, the chairman (Mr. J. Howard, M.P.) proposed "The Ministers of Religion," and the Rev. John Congreve replied. The Rev. J. L. Gardiner (vicar of the Weald, Sevenoaks), in answer to a call upon him by the company, also responded; and said it would be to the advantage of the Church of England, and of the country, if disestablishment took place. (Cheers.)

It having been stated that the Rev. Henry Trotter, vicar of Christ Church, Cambridge, had resigned his living in consequence of an accident which had deprived him of his sight, the rev. gentleman has written to the *Record*:—"I received an injury to my eye from a blow given by a child's ball, and although I was nearly blind for some months, by God's mercy I am so far restored that I am able to resume much of my work in my parish."

The Rev. C. G. Curtis, chaplain of the Crimean Memorial Church at Constantinople, writes to the *Levant Herald*, on a paragraph in the *Morning Post* headed "The Greek and Anglican Churches:"—"I am happy to be enabled to state, upon the best 'Greek' authority, that the Holy Synod of the 'Orthodox Church,' far from contemplating any action like that attributed to it by the *Post*, with a proverbial haste, purposes to send candidates for the sacred ministry to England, that they may profit by such a course of theological and ecclesiastical study as the English Church can afford them, and thus become thoroughly acquainted with English Christianity. This is one of the many wise measures adopted by the Holy Synod under its present able president, the Œcumenical Patriarch."

The Rev. W. Wright, of Stowmarket, proposes, as a remedy for the grievances of curates, that they should have no alliances, no strikes, no agitations, but that the Bishops should take them in hand. "Let them start registrations in their palaces of men, of whatever school, who seek work in their dioceses. They can make themselves acquainted with the 'unattached curates,' and recommend them to the incumbents of their respective dioceses. They can then recommend a man of fifty, with high character and good ability for work, which now he would, I assure you, fail to get, if his fellow-applicant should chance to be a mere ordained boy of twenty-three." "An Incumbent," writing to the *Times*, maintains that "no curate has any grievance whatsoever, either as to non-promotion or stipend, till he is thirty years of age—that is, till he has served seven years in the Church. After that it becomes a matter of promotion of the fittest, and the Bishops are the natural persons to look to for a proper selection. If, however, an efficient man remains a curate, it is doubtless a real hardship that as he attains to middle life his services are not acknowledged by an increase of income; but a society already exists—the Curates' Augmentation Fund—for promoting this very end, and it would be well if, instead of airing communistic schemes, every curate from the day of his ordination paid a certain sum to this, as to an insurance society, the benefits of which he might claim (instead of competing for) in later years. But the first thing a curate has to learn is to work, and as an incumbent my experience is that the difficulty of finding men who will do this, especially in the way of pastoral visitation, is very great. I have more than once been asked to recommend a man for a living, and have been unable to name an efficient hard-working man."

The Rev. W. Thornhill Webber, vicar, asks to be allowed to correct a somewhat important error which, emanating as it seems from the office of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has obtained a wide currency through various prints, to the effect that the church of "St. John the Evangelist, Holborn (Red Lion-square)," was "erected out of the proceeds" of "St. James, Duke's-place, Aldgate." The Vicar says:—"The precise sum contributed to St. John's Church from the proceeds of St. James, Duke's-place, was £1,980 9s. 8d., and those of your readers who have seen St. John's Church need not be told that its cost was many times that amount. The greater part of the cost of St. John's Church was provided by voluntary contributions, and the erroneous statement in question does great injustice to the liberality of many generous Churchmen, to say nothing of making the Vicar of St. John's appear in the unenviable light of having obtained a considerable sum of money from several friends and subscribers under false pretences."

The Bishop of Rochester having expressed his desire to attend meetings of working men in different parts of his diocese, a tea was provided at the girls' school, Limpsfield, on Wednesday evening last, at which upwards of eighty were present. The Bishop delivered a very earnest address, which riveted the attention of his hearers. He spoke of the importance of thrift, and of the boon conferred by Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, in facilitating the deposits of the savings of the working classes. He enforced the duty and blessing of temperance, referring to his own experience as a total abstainer for the last six or seven years. He urged self-control, self-denial, and self-sacrifice upon all, especially upon those who had wives and children dependent on them. He pleaded with the fathers to show great tenderness towards their children, to sympathise with them in their little joys and sorrows, and to take an interest in their school and home lessons. He also pressed on all the duty of dealing gently with an erring brother, not trampling upon him, but helping him up again, and trying to keep him straight for the future. The Bishop made interesting allusions to his own travels in many parts of Europe, and in the United States, and concluded with a stirring appeal to his hearers to look upward and onward, to see the hand of God in nature, to realise His presence everywhere, and to prepare for their eternal home. Much interest has since been expressed by the working men, many of whom, having never before heard a Bishop speak, had come to the meeting chiefly from motives of curiosity, and in some instances with feelings of prejudice, now happily dispelled.

Admiral Inglefield appeals for funds to establish a church, parsonage, hospital, and seamen's home at Port Said. In a letter received by him from Canon Scarth, whose labours in connection with the St. Andrew's Wateraide Mission at Gravesend have overtasked his strength, and compelled him to winter in the East, the great need of a hospital for sick sailors is especially dwelt upon. The British Consulate contributes quite £300 a year to the Egyptian Hospital, but Canon Scarth says our sailors complain bitterly of the treatment they receive, and sometimes beg to be allowed to return to their ships. The Canon adds:—"I am thankful to be able to say that the Suez Canal Company have agreed to give us lot No. 27 on their plan as a free grant for an English church, hospital, sailors' home, and parsonage. It is worth nearly £3,000, or, I dare say, more—so we have been greatly helped. I am promised support in every way from the small community here. The land will have to be duly transferred and enclosed. This will be a considerable item. It is situated on a main street 100ft. wide, and within 350 yards of the harbour. I am very thankful that my presence here has been so far useful in getting this matter settled, but there is yet more to be done."

The Bishop of Gibraltar has appointed the Rev. J. E. Sabin, M.A., to be a Canon of Gibraltar, in recognition of his long and zealous services as chaplain to Her Majesty's forces, and of assistance rendered in the Collegiate Church of St. Paul, Malta, and elsewhere, to the Bishop and clergy of the diocese. Mr. Sabin has lately been placed on the retired list. The Bishop has appointed Mr. Sabin and the Rev. W. R. B. Bedford, M.A., rector of Sutton Coldfield, both now residing in Malta, to be his chaplains.

At a meeting in Bristol for the purpose of promoting a memorial to the late Archdeacon Randall, vicar of St. Mary's, Redcliff, it was resolved to fill the two remaining plain windows in the south aisle of the chancel with stained glass. Archdeacon Randall had furnished two of the windows with painted glass not long before he resigned the vicarage, and had intended supplying the remainder in remembrance of the happy years he had spent at St. Mary's. The designs, which were found at the vicarage after his death, represent the entry into Jerusalem and the procession to Calvary. About £400 is required to carry out the memorial, half of which has already been promised.

The offertory account just issued for the past twelve months at Christ Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, shows contributions amounting to nearly £3,000, made up principally by 100,629 coins. The vicar, however, states that more than a third of the congregation seldom make any offering. The recent census of church attendance at Hastings and St. Leonards showed a larger attendance at two services at Christ Church than at any other place of worship in the district; the attendance at the four additional services as usual on Sundays not being taken into account. Had the latter been included, the worshippers at Christ Church would probably have equalled in number the figures supplied by the whole of the seven Wesleyan chapels and three-fourths of the seven Congregational chapels.

A Nestorian Bishop, Mar Johanan, from Ooroomiah, on the borders of Persia, is now in residence at the Missionary College of St. Boniface, Warminster, which is under the direction of the rector, the Rev. Sir James E. Philips. The Bishop is one of the suffragans, or abunas, under Mar Simon, the Nestorian Metropolitan, who, it will be remembered, wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury not long since, expressing the great desire which existed among the Assyrian Christians for a systematic religious education. Mar Johanan is desirous of going through a course of theological and general study, and of obtaining a practical insight into Anglican methods of religious training.

A special service in connection with the Association of Lay Helpers of the diocese of London was held on Monday evening, in St. Paul's Cathedral, N.W. chapel, when the Rev. Capel Cure delivered a discourse on John iv. 33, and at a subsequent meeting in the Chapter-house an address was delivered to the members by the Bishop of Moosonee on "Church Missions in the Great Lone Land."

A difficult point of law has come before Vice-Chancellor Hall with regard to rentcharges. The Scottish Widows' Fund are the assignees of a rentcharge of £116, payable for thirty-one years, from April, 1869, and charged on the rectory of Knapwell, Cambridge, to secure the repayment of sums advanced for the improvement of drainage and the erection of buildings on the rectory estate. Under certain Acts of Parliament the holder of such a rentcharge is empowered to enforce payment of it by distress and entry. The rentcharge having become in arrear, the Scottish Widows' Fund sought to levy the arrears by distress; but such distress, after payment of expenses, only realised sufficient to pay the curate's stipend. The sum of £290 was now due to them, and an action was brought by them for the sale of the Knapwell rectory estate in order to raise such sum. The question was whether the holders of a rentcharge of this description could have a decree for the sale of the property, or were restricted to the special remedies provided by the Acts of Parliament. The Rev. D. Craig, the rector of Knapwell, being of unsound mind, was represented by his committee. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Bishop of Ely were also made parties. The Vice-Chancellor said that the question was one of some difficulty, and there was little authority upon it. He thought, however, that there was nothing to restrict the plaintiffs to the special statutory remedies, or deprive them of the ordinary remedy of holders of a charge to have a sale of the property charged.

The Bishop of Rochester has addressed a letter to the Rural Dean of Clapham (the Rev. F. W. A. Bowyer), announcing the settlement of a very unpleasant matter in the South of London. His Lordship says that on his return from the United States last autumn he found a memorial from an investigation committee, in which charges of forgery and embezzlement were alleged against the Rev. Aubrey Price, vicar of St. James's, Clapham, and he was prayed to institute an inquiry into the case under the Church Discipline Act or otherwise. His Lordship advised the memorialists to take the case before the magistrates; but nothing was done, and on the 31st of December Mr. Price, at his Lordship's instance, placed his resignation in the Bishop's hands, assigning no reasons, and leaving his Lordship to deal with it according to his own discretion. Upon this the memorialists engaged to treat the resignation, if accepted, as a "final settlement of the controversy, it being fully understood that the Bishop's action is not to be construed into an expression of his opinion on the merits of the case." His Lordship had before him a medical report, in which Dr. Forbes Winslow stated that he considered that Mr. Price required a somewhat prolonged and entire rest from his work with a view to his recovery, which under any circumstances was not altogether hopeful, but without which his illness would probably develop itself further. Commencing, as it no doubt did, in mental exhaustion, it has now assumed the further character of brain degeneration. His Lordship, thinking it "for the joint advantage of an important, but unsettled congregation, a large parish urgently needing the vigorous ministration of a resident incumbent, a neighbourhood divided and perplexed, last, but not least, of Mr. Price himself," to relieve a sick and disabled man from a responsibility which he was at present quite unfit to discharge, and also afford him what might be his only chance of prolonged life and future usefulness, he, after long and anxious reflection, determined to accept Mr. Price's resignation.

An accident of a somewhat alarming character occurred at St. Albans Abbey on Sunday. During the four years and a-half that the restoration of the nave has been in hand, the parochial service has been held under the tower and in the north and south transepts. A set of new chimes was erected last summer, and has been kept in full going order since that time. A few minutes before three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when the greater part of the congregation had assembled for the service, a loud noise, as if caused by an explosion, was heard in the tower, and a few seconds later several pieces of wood, forming one of the panels of the painted ceiling, fell into the body of the church. It was then ascertained that a 1½ ton weight belonging to the chimes had fallen, in consequence of a rope giving way, a distance of 24ft., on to the ceiling. Happily the weight did not pierce the panel. As it was, one person received an injury to the skull, and another an injury to the arm. Owing to the accident neither afternoon nor evening service was held on Sunday.

The Rev. H. Postance, vicar of Holy Trinity, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, was presented on Monday with a purse of one thousand guineas and a beautifully-bound address in recognition of the work which he has carried on at the south-end of Liverpool for many years past, and to promote its continuance. The address was in the following terms:—

The undersigned friends, who have from time to time assisted you, for the most part financially only, in the great work of education you have for many years had in hand, and which you have so successfully developed, think the time has arrived when you should receive at their hands some substantial token of the value they attach to the services you have so freely rendered, not only to your own parish, but to the city at large. You were able recently to announce to us that your various schools were free from debt, and that they contained upwards of 1,000 children in regular attendance. We are also aware that you have, during your incumbency, raised about £40,000 for Church and school work, although your parish is one of the poorest in Liverpool. We hope your services may yet for many years be given to similar work. Meanwhile we beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse of one thousand guineas, which sum has been freely contributed in reply to a simple representation made semi-privately to those whose names are attached.

At the monthly meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Society, held on the 1st inst., the secretary stated that he had received the following letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

Addington Park, Jan. 19, 1882.

My dear Mr. Duncan,—It has been brought to my notice that there is a feeling amongst some of the friends of Church schools in favour of a scheme for appointing preliminary inspectors in secular knowledge for Church schools. This scheme has, for some time past, been in operation in connection with the London and other School Boards; and I am informed that it has been tried successfully in the North of England in the case of Church schools.

It has been represented to me by yourself and others that, while on the one hand there would be great difficulties to contend with, it would be, on the other hand, of great benefit to our Church that there should be in each diocese a well-organised system of such inspection by some capable man.

It seems to me, therefore, that the introduction of Mr. Mundella's code would be a very favourable opportunity for attempting to carry out this proposal; and I beg that you will have the kindness to call the attention of the Committee of the National Society to the subject that they may give it their consideration.—Believe me to be, yours truly, A. C. CANTUAR.

After a lengthened discussion, it was agreed to print the Archbishop's letter, and to circulate it amongst the diocesan and local boards of education, with the view of resuming the consideration of the subject when the views of the local boards should have been ascertained.

The Ven. Archdeacon Brooks writes thus to the *Globe*:—

There has been some discussion in the columns of your journal on the subject of "preaching," its merits and its defects, and there is a general tendency to assert that it is capable of much improvement. May I be allowed to draw the attention of your readers to the system adopted at King's College, London, with the view of training young men in this most important part of their preparation for the sacred ministry of the Church? By the courtesy of Canon Barry, Principal of the College, and of the Rev. A. J. D'Orsey, the Professor in this department of education, I was recently permitted to be present at the class for training preachers. It was composed of about sixty students; three of these, with a brief interval between each, delivered from the pulpit a sermon of ten minutes' duration. These sermons were then subjected to a severe but kindly criticism on the following points:—1, Doctrine; 2, Composition; 3, Delivery. First the students expressed with much freedom their opinions, then the Professor made his remarks, and the Principal summed up generally on criticised and critics, and gave a final opinion. In this way the preacher passed through a most trying ordeal. Nothing escaped the vigilance of his critics; his tone of voice, his pronunciation, his use of long, or scientific, or unfamiliar words; his servile adherence to his manuscript, his choice of subject, his doctrine, everything was commented upon with great impartiality, and in a spirit of perfect good nature. This system has been in practice for many years, and I am persuaded that if it were more generally adopted in the places where young men are being prepared for Holy Orders, the result would tend to minimise the complaints now heard of indifferent reading, speaking, and preaching.

The Archbishop of York having joined the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth on Wednesday, the usual annual meeting in London of the Bishops of both provinces was held, commencing at 11 a.m. with Holy Communion in the private chapel of the palace. Late in the afternoon their Lordships adjourned the meeting until 11 a.m. yesterday (Friday). There was a large attendance.

A new church is about to be erected in Wandsworth, dedicated to St. Faith, for which a site has been acquired at a cost of £1,500, and it is proposed to commence building a portion of the nave in the ensuing spring should the sum of £2,500 be raised.

Sir Percival Heywood, Bart., the patron of the rectory of Miles Platting, had an interview with the Home Secretary last week in reference to the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green. Sir Percival pleaded very earnestly for Mr. Green's release, but Sir William Harcourt declined to give the slightest hope, except upon the condition of absolute surrender. If Mr. Green would acknowledge the jurisdiction of Lord Penzance and the justice of the sentence which had been passed upon him, and pledge himself to modify the services of his church according to the latest judgments of the Privy Council, liberty will at once be granted him. As Mr. Green maintains that nothing has occurred during his imprisonment to alter the conscientious views of duty for which he had been placed in Lancaster Gaol, he declines to accept freedom on the Home Secretary's terms.

The Quarterly Board of the Tithe Redemption Trust was held at the offices, 9, Bridge-street, Westminster, on Wednesday. Present: Lord John Manners, M.P., in the chair, the Rev. Harcourt Skrine, Mr. Henry Grove, and the Rev. Dr. Alfred T. Lee, Secretary. The case of Stainburn, diocese of Ripon, was considered; and the following were also before the Board—Wotton Gilbert, diocese of Durham; North Repps, diocese of Norwich; Southwick, diocese of Peterborough; and Scotton, diocese of Lincoln.

The new nave of the church of St. Peter, Plymouth, was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter last week. The original building was a square room built for a clergyman who had seceded from the Church. Upon his death it was purchased for the use of the Church of England, and in 1848 was constituted a district church of St. Peter. One of Mr. E. G. Street's earliest works was the addition of a small chancel, and in 1879 the rebuilding of the body of the church was commenced from designs by Mr. G. Fellows Prynne, a son of the vicar. The double transept on the south side, when completed, will possess an apsidal chancel, and will be used for daily and occasional services. Twelve niches in the arcading between nave and chancel are to be filled with figures of the Apostles, and subjects from the life of St. Peter will be painted on the adjacent panels. The nave is furnished with chairs instead of pews. The Bishop of Exeter was assisted in the consecration sermon by Archdeacon Earle, Prebendary Wilkinson, Rev. Sir H. Vincent Hammick, and the vicar, the Rev. G. R. Prynne, and a large number of the clergy of the diocese. At a subsequent luncheon "The health of the Bishop" was proposed by Admiral Hickley and very cordially received. In

giving the vicar's health his Lordship paid a high tribute to the zeal which had marked Mr. Prynne's labours in raising both a material and spiritual edifice in the parish.

Canon Fleming, preaching at St. Michael's, Chester-square, on Sunday evening, from the text "There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek: for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him," said:—"At an hour when public opinion has been heard in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other centres of England, it is becoming that the voice of the Christian pulpit should be lifted up in behalf of a nation—the Jews—of whom many millions are now living, scattered among the nations of the earth with no King and no Government; they are to be found in almost every land under the sun. There is not another people which has been such a benefactor of the world—a race pre-eminent for their virtues; one that has been twined in the history of every nation, and yet has never lost its race distinction. They have mingled, but not mixed, with the nations which contain them; and yet there is no race that has been hated, hunted, persecuted, driven as wanderers up and down the earth like the Jews; and the last chapter of this injustice in Russia is now calling forth the indignation of all England against the cruelty, and the sympathy of all England with the wronged. Whether you look at their genius, or their antiquity, or the legacy they have given to the world, or their industry and enterprise, or the glorious future in store for them, they are of all people under the sun the last that should be despised, scorned, or insulted by men claiming any place among the civilised nations of the world. But let them remember that the days of their persecution are numbered, and the winter of their destiny will soon be ended. God has said, 'Behold I will gather them out of all countries whither I have driven them in my anger, and I will bring them again into this place and will cause them to dwell safely, and they shall be my people, and I will be their God.'" At the close of the sermon the Canon said:—"A fund for relief and sympathy has been opened at the Mansion House. I ask you for a spontaneous collection to-day. There has been no time for notice. I ask you to send it as an expression of our sympathy with our brethren the Jews from a Church of England congregation, and as a Christian protest against persecution." The sum of £189 was contributed.

The Bishop of London has issued a statement of the churches built and new parishes endowed within the diocese of London since the census of 1861. The diocese of London is now co-extensive with the county of Middlesex, in which the total population was, in 1861, 2,206,485; in 1871, 2,539,765; and in the present year it is given as 2,918,814. If, therefore, there had been no lack of spiritual provision when the fund was first established, a very formidable work would have lain before the committee in endeavouring to secure, in less than twenty years, churches, parsonages, mission buildings, schools, and endowments proportionate to an increase of population of 712,329 souls, within the present limits of the diocese, besides a vast population, which in the earlier years of the fund claimed a large amount of assistance, but has since been transferred, chiefly to the new diocese of Rochester, and partly also to that of St. Albans. But the increase of the population, vast as it is, does not fully represent the amount of new spiritual wants arising within the diocese of London. Many new wants have arisen from the redistribution of the inhabitants of the metropolis. A large number of parishes in the central portions of London are actually less populous than was the case twenty years ago. Whilst the course of events has led to the very rapid growth of the metropolitan population, a decentralising tendency has led to its dispersion over a large area. As regards the City of London, the supply of churches and parochial divisions appeared to be excessive as long ago as 1860, when an Act of Parliament was passed to facilitate the union of City benefices. There is now within the small area of the City a population of only 50,526 souls, for whom there are sixty churches still in existence, some of which are almost contiguous to each other. Having given a description of the growth of the population and the additional church accommodation provided in the several districts of the metropolis, the "Statement" proceeds:—"The Fund has not been inactive in promoting church extension within the suburban districts, and very numerous demands are likely to arise in those parts of the diocese of London, on account of the active building operations which are now in progress in so many different parishes. It must be remembered that many of these districts are mainly inhabited by labouring men with small incomes, and that these new groups of houses are often in places remote from each other, and that a larger number of churches are required where the population is widely dispersed than where the same number are collected in dense masses within a very limited area. It is hoped that what has been effected by means of the Fund, to meet the great spiritual deficiencies which existed at the time of its formation, and which have since arisen from the rapid growth of the population, will encourage the public to supply undiminished resources to enable the Committee to deal with the important work which still lies before them. Some aid may be expected gradually to be afforded for the supply of new churches and endowments by further execution of the provisions of the Union of Benefices Act. But it is feared that very little benefit can be expected from that source, unless the Act can be amended by Parliament." A separate statement on this subject has also been published by the Board of the Bishop of London's Fund. From this it appears that ten City churches have been removed, and twelve others have been erected in their stead in poor and populous districts. Large grants, amounting in the whole to £36,850, have also been made towards the erection of thirteen other churches in similar districts. It is pointed out that although churches and some amount of permanent endowments have been provided for almost every part of Central London, the scale of the endowments is miserably small, in comparison with the nature and extent of the duties devolved on the parochial incumbents. Another serious deficiency existing with reference to a vast number of churches built for the poor population surrounding the City of London is the want of any funds from which they can be repaired. Hence there is great danger of many of them falling into decay for want of timely renovation. If, by the sale of the materials and sites of one or two superfluous churches, £20,000 could be raised, repair funds of £200 each could be raised for 100 churches in poor districts. A hope is expressed that the Legislature will be able to devote its attention to the subject.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Baron Huddleston had before them an appeal from a committal order under the Debtors Act. The appellant kept up a large establishment, with horses and carriages; but the whole of his effects were claimed by his wife or by trustees. Both judges strongly condemned the practice by which a man might live in luxury and splendour after having settled all his property on his wife, and becoming a bankrupt need not pay anybody. In the present case they declined to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

On Thursday at the Lanchester (Durham) Petty Sessions, a sinker, named John Grundy, was remanded on a charge of attempting to blow up a house by means of dynamite. Mrs. Hall, the wife of a pitman, swore that the prisoner was one of two men whom she saw place some explosive upon the window-sill of her house at Holmside Colliery village. She went for her husband, and was returning with him, when there was a terrific explosion, which shattered the house and its contents. Fortunately, no one was on the premises at the time. Hall, it seems, had refused to have anything to do with a gang of poachers, and his life had consequently been repeatedly threatened.

The circumstances attending the disappearance from the house of her parents at Pimlico of the child Georgina Moore, whose remains have been recently taken from the river at Yalding, were stated before the Westminster magistrate on Wednesday, the woman suspected of the crime, Esther Pay, being placed in the dock on remand. The mother of the child said that the clothes found on the body were exactly as they were on the day she had last seen her. Mrs. Pay had, since its disappearance, frequently inquired after the child. Several witnesses deposed to the fact that the deceased was last seen in company of a woman wearing a light ulster resembling one in the possession of the prisoner. A remand for a week was ordered.

Thomas Thomas, farm labourer, was brought to Carmarthen on Wednesday charged with a daring highway robbery. About seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, the prisoner and his master John George, of Rhydymerdy Llanarthney, who is eighty years of age, were driving home, when at a lonely spot the prisoner jumped off the cart, dragged his master out by the legs, knelt upon his chest, and robbed him of a purse containing three sovereigns, and a knife. The prisoner then drove home, where he stated that he had left his master on the road, and he was coming after. Meanwhile, Mr. George, obtaining assistance got home and gave the prisoner into custody.

The failure of the long-established firm of Messrs. Bull and Wilson, woollen merchants, of St. Martin's lane, has been announced in the Bankrupcy Court. In the petition presented for the liquidatian of their affairs, the debts were estimated at £124,000, and the assets at £118,000.

A case was heard by Mr. Justice Kay on Saturday, in which a curious mistake had been made. The case came before the Court on petition to rectify an error in an order of the Court. An order had been made by the Master of the Rolls on a petition for dealing with a certain fund said to be in settlement. The father of the infants, a member of the Stock Exchange, had changed his solicitors before the petition was heard, and had not instructed those solicitors as to which of the funds was in settlement. In the petition the wrong fund was named, and it was this fund that the Court dealt with. The present petition was therefore necessary. Mr. Justice Kay said he could scarcely conceive such a mistake, and on an application for costs to be paid out of the funds, said the father could scarcely wish to decrease his children's shares by taking the costs occasioned by his own mistake out of the fund. Counsel then preferred to say nothing about the costs, but as the respondents to the petition asked for their costs, Mr. Justice Kay directed that the father should pay them out of his own pocket.

At the Manchester City Police-court on Thursday, Benjamin Bouch, labourer, was charged with the murder of his two sons, aged respectively ten and seven years. The prisoner took them on to the towing-path of the Rochdale Canal, between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday night, and threw them into the water. The prisoner and the boys had been out begging in the neighbourhood of the canal, and some bystanders heard him say to the boys while they were eating some bread that it would be the last they would have in this world. Shortly afterwards the children were missed, and the prisoner admitted that he had "put them away." He was remanded, in order that his mental condition might be inquired into. He pleaded poverty as the motive of the crime.

Herbert Snell, a brutal fellow condemned to death for the murder of his master, an aged farmer at North Wheatley, near Retford, has had his sentence respited by the Home Secretary. The *Standard* remarks "That after this no one should be hung for murder."

At Tipton, near Dudley, on Thursday night, Charles Hindelang, aged eighteen, the son of Emil Hindelang, a clock and watch dealer, of Wolverhampton-street, Dudley, murdered two of his younger brothers, named Francis Applebut and Luis Benjamin, by throwing them into the Birmingham Canal. Hindelang left home soon after five o'clock, and, meeting his brothers as they were leaving school, induced them to take a walk with him, the three proceeding to Tipton; and when walking by the side of the canal he deliberately threw his brothers, whose ages were nine and seven respectively, into the water, the result being that they were drowned. About eight o'clock Hindelang gave himself up to the police on the charge of murder. The canal was afterwards dragged, and the bodies were found. Hindelang had asked a third brother to accompany him, but he refused. The prisoner states that he committed the murder through poverty, alleging that there was not sufficient food for his brothers to eat at home. The prisoner was brought before the magistrates at Tipton yesterday, and remanded till Monday.

THE COURT.

On Saturday morning Her Majesty walked and drove with the Princess, and went to Osborne Cottage, where Her Majesty took leave of the Empress Eugénie, who started for London at twelve o'clock, crossing to Portsmouth in Her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Captain Thomson. Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Mdlle. Norèle, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, accompanied the Empress to Portsmouth and afterwards returned to Osborne. Captain Bigge attended the Empress to London. The Hon. Horatia Stopford arrived at Osborne.

On Sunday morning Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the members of the Royal Household attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. George Connor, M.A., vicar of Newport and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, officiated. Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, arrived at Osborne, and, as well as the Rev. Canon Connor, dined with the Queen.

On Monday the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl Spencer, Lord President; the Earl Sydney, Lord Steward of the Household; and the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was the Clerk of the Council. Sir J. Holker, Judge of the Court of Appeal, was introduced and sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly. Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt had audiences of Her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, are, according to the latest arrangements, expected to leave Osborne on Thursday, the 16th inst., for London. Her Majesty will hold a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on the following day, Friday, the 17th inst., the reception being the first to be held by the Queen this season. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice will probably stay in town till Saturday, the 18th inst., when they proceed to Windsor Castle, which will shortly be prepared for their reception.

The Queen intends to pay a visit to Mentone in March, and to return immediately after Easter. Her Majesty will maintain a strict *incognito* during her residence abroad, so that the Queen may be able to secure a few weeks of comparative repose, which, with change of air, are deemed desirable for Her Majesty by her physicians.

On Saturday the knowledge that the Prince and Princess of Wales would, for the last time this season, hunt with the West Norfolk hounds led to an unusually large meet at Dersingham, a village adjoining Sandringham on the Hunstanton side. The scene when the Prince and Princess and the party from Sandringham House arrived was very brilliant. Their Royal Highnesses hunted, and afterwards returned to Sandringham House.

On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the guests of their Royal Highnesses, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, were present at Divine service at Sandringham Church.

On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace in the afternoon.

On Tuesday Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the debates in the House of Lords and House of Commons in the evening.

On Wednesday Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House in the afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A *conversazione* of the various Church guilds associated together for mutual advantage was held on Thursday evening at the Holborn Townhall. A varied programme of vocal and instrumental music was performed, and the members of various guilds and societies attached to metropolitan churches mingled in social intercourse and pleasant interchange of experiences. A choice selection of ecclesiastical embroidery and decoration was exhibited, and those who took a special interest in the revival of guild life derived particular gratification from an inspection of the extremely varied collection of badges which form the distinctive tokens and signs of the numerous societies which were represented on the occasion.

The *Charity Record* says:—Mr. S. Hughes Hallett (the hon. sec. of the St. John's Home Hospital), states that Miss Florence Bates, who last week, whilst crossing Victoria-street, Pimlico, in the fog, was run over by a cab and seriously hurt, is not progressing at all favourably. Dr. Creswell Hewett is afraid that he will have to amputate both thighs, so serious is the injury received by this unfortunate young lady, who is one of the nurses at the hospital

Between half-past one and half-past four o'clock on Thursday morning the booking-office at Paddington Station was entered, the cash drawers were broken open, and all the petty cash, which amounted to £43, was stolen. The greater part of the cash was beyond reach, being locked up in a safe.

Mark Poppleton, commercial traveller, upon returning home at Grenville-street, Edgeley, on Thursday evening, found his house closed, and, on obtaining entrance, discovered his wife lying on the floor, her throat having been cut with a table knife. Her son Ellis, aged four years, also lay on the floor with his throat cut, and another child, aged twelve months, had its head thrust in a bucket partly filled with water. All three were dead when found. The woman had been in a depressed state of mind, but no evil consequences were feared.

SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.—Getting amongst the carriages once more, we come upon the various conveyances shown by that old-established maker, H. Whitlock, of Kensington. A four-in-hand drag will claim attention amongst these, as being with exceptionally high wheels, very low in the body, and thus less likely to topple over with a big freight, an accident that does sometimes occur. The single brougham shown is also a marvel of lightness and room in a small space, and the Kensington dog-cart is likely to be wonderfully popular with the possessors of "fast tits."—*Sportsman*.

Captain Tomkinson met with a severe accident on Wednesday afternoon while out with the Cheshire hounds. He was riding a very powerful brown horse, when the animal suddenly bolted, knocking several persons down. It then charged the Combermere Park railings and cut its chest open, Captain Tomkinson being thrown heavily, breaking three ribs.

Queen Anne's statue in St. Paul's-churchyard seems to have suffered severe injuries from the hands of a lunatic, who was charged at the Mansion House on Tuesday with the double offence of being insane and wilfully damaging the statue. The prisoner was seen by a police-constable on the previous evening "chopping away" at the statue with a hatchet in his right hand and a hammer in his left. With the assistance of somebody who happened to be passing by at the time, the constable pulled the prisoner down, but not before he had broken the nose and other parts of the statue. Proof having been given of the prisoner's insanity, he was sent back to a lunatic asylum in which he had before been confined.

The Lords of the Admiralty have awarded to retired Captain Philip de Saumarez the commander's naval pension of £65 a year, vacant by the death of Captain Frederick H. Stevens.

Lord Stradbroke has remitted 20 per cent. of the rents falling due on his arable lands. He has also conceded the privileges conferred by the Ground Game Act to such of his tenants as are farming under old leases.

On Wednesday the Dundee Free Presbytery brought to a close a three days' debate on a proposal that the General Assembly be overtured in favour of the use of instrumental music being sanctioned in the ordinary services of the Free Church of Scotland. On a division 24 of the members voted in favour of the overture being transmitted, and 25 voted against. The motion in favour of the use of instrumental music was therefore lost by a majority of one.

At a largely attended meeting of the executive committee of the Church of England Temperance Society, held on Tuesday in the London offices, presided over by Canon Ellison, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That, in view of the prevalence of intemperance, and in remembrance of the two resolutions of the House of Commons, it is a matter of the deepest regret to this executive that no reference has been made in the Queen's Speech to any proposed legislation on the Licensing Laws.

One of the gamekeepers of Mr. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., was accidentally killed at Glentanar, Aberdeenshire, on Monday. A number of gentlemen were shooting hares on the hills, and as one of the party shouldered his gun it went off, and the shot lodged in the neck of a gamekeeper named Milne, who died soon afterwards.

During the fifteen months of the Rev. E. A. Harbourne's ministry at Finsbury Chapel, the debt of £3,300 on the chapel has been cleared. For the first time in the history of Finsbury Chapel, which was originally erected for the ministry of the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., it is free from debt.

A daring robbery at a Liverpool bank is reported. A youth in the employ of a leading firm in the provision trade was sent to the bank with £1,000 in notes and £375 in cash. Notes and gold were separated, the latter being in a bag. The time was shortly before the close of the bank, when many customers were waiting to be served. The youth engaged in conversation with a stranger, and soon missed all the gold. The stranger was charged with the robbery, which he indignantly denied, but in the confusion he escaped, and no clue has been discovered as to the thief or the money.

President Arthur is, it seems, a disciple of the advanced æsthetic school, and has decorated the White House in the most approved "greenery yallery" style. Many improvements and conveniences have likewise been introduced, and the Executive mansion, says *Land*, is now declared to be one of the most comfortable houses in the States. For instance, a lift has taken the place of a private staircase, which formerly led to the attics. The library, in particular, is said to faithfully reflect President Arthur's taste. The wall is covered with flock maroon, which is like velvet to the touch. The freize, eighteen inches in depth, has a border of stiff sage-green grasses, with formal looking asters, maroon-coloured on ramrod stalks. The drapery is tapestry cross-stripped raw silk, of the same colour, with a glint of gold threads in the web. Sage-greens and maroons blend in the centre of the carpet, and a deep bordering of the darker colour is on the edge. "Portieres" of the tapestry cover the book-cases to correspond with the window draperies, that have lace under-curtains. A valance of maroon velvet, edged with rich fringe, covers the mantelpiece. An overvalance of the finest needlework, in linen cambric, is laid on the maroon. The writing-table, made from the timbers of the old *Resolute*, and presented to the American people by Queen Victoria, stands near the windows. Luxurious chairs in tapestry and velvet, shaded drop-lights, and an open fireplace with burnished furniture of brass, for wood fires, complete the details of this attractive room. The coal grates have been taken out of nine fireplaces, and the interiors arched with polished soapstone, the outer edge of the arch framed with fluted brass, and fire-dogs, with other conveniences for burning wood furnished. This was done at the request of the President himself. President Arthur's bedroom is described as being "quite too awfully too-too." The woodwork is a light blue. The walls are of a delicate blue, with silver designs outlined with faint gold tracings. The window draperies are pale blue satin damask, with white flowers. A sofa, easy chair, an armchair, and four bedroom chairs, covered with the blue and white damask, complete the suite. There are also two very pretty coloured wickerwork chairs, cushioned and backed with maroon velvet. Bows of thfck maroon satin with ends are on the corners of the back, and where the legs join the seat. The design in gold on the frieze of this room stands out like metal work. The bed is superb enough for a throne. A graceful canopy rises above the head, and is draped with valences of damask with heavy garnitures of silken fringe. From it sweeps a cloud of filmy lace drapery, caught by bands of damask below the pillows. The large mirror on the mantel is framed in maroon velvet, and the fireplace glitters with its burnished furniture Surely, even Mr. Oscar Wilde could wish for nothing more "ultra-poetical super-æsthetical" than this!

Henry Lindfield, who served in the Royal Engineers through the Peninsular war and at the battle of Waterloo, has just died at Brighton at the age of 94. He was born at Offham, in Sussex, and was present at the siege of Flushing and at the battles of Busaco, Badajoz, Vittoria, San Sebastian, Orthez, Toulouse, and Waterloo.

Sir Moses Montefiore has written a letter to the Lord Mayor, enclosing a cheque for £500 on behalf of the funds for the erection of a new building for the City of London College, and expressing heartfelt thanks for the service his Lordship rendered to the cause of the Jews in Russia by presiding at the meeting held at the Mansion House.

A telegram from Maritzburg states that a large balloon, apparently without a car, passed over that town on the afternoon of the 20th of January. It was noticed by several persons, who state that it was about a mile high, and passed rapidly out of sight, travelling in an easterly direction.

An inquest was held on Tuesday on the body of Arthur Whittingham Kay, aged 33 years, of The Willows, Wimston, Manchester, who died from hydrophobia. The deceased was bitten on the thumb by his dog when giving it medicine two months ago. Symptoms of hydrophobia set in on Friday, and Kay died on Sunday.

Sir William Henry Clerke, one of the principal clerks in the Treasury, died on Wednesday. The deceased Baronet, the eldest son of the late Sir William Henry Clerke, of Hitchin, county of Buckingham, by Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. George Watkin Kenrick, of Mertyn, Flintshire, was born on November 17, 1822, and succeeded his father as 10th Baronet February 1861. He married in November, 1849, Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Gosling, of Botley Park, Surrey, by whom he leaves two surviving sons and a daughter, the eldest son, now the new Baronet, William Francis, having been born on January 10, 1856.

The Bishop of Truro has received from the Secretary of the Archbishop of Canterbury the following letter on the subject of the proposed Sunday Closing Bill for Cornwall:—"My Dear Lord Bishop,—The Archbishop thinks the only chance of a Bill dealing with Cornwall separately would be if the Cornishmen could send up a united request for it, such as came from Wales and from Ireland. Indeed, Cornwall will have to show an even stronger case if she is to claim exceptional legislation, but the Archbishop has no hesitation in saying that he would himself vote for any such measure did it seem to be really demanded by Cornwall. In any case, surely the agitation in favour of the Bill can only do good to the cause of temperance, whether it result in legislation or not."

A meeting of the Council of the Charity Organisation Society was held on Monday at the Society's Offices, Buckingham-street, Strand; General Sir O. Cavenagh in the chair. The chief business of public interest centred in the questions of Mr. Bousfield as to whether District Committees had recently found that there had been a considerable increase of mendicity in the streets, and whether special steps had been taken for its prevention. Representatives of the various metropolitan districts testified that mendicity was on the increase, and united in expressing a hope that, as it was assuming such threatening proportions, the police should be armed with more stringent powers in order to deal with the growing danger. It was not people out of employment who caused the annoyance, but organised gangs of roughs and professional beggars who, especially at the West-end, mobbed unprotected ladies, and showed that they were prepared to enforce their demand if not at once conceded. One gentleman asserted that the efforts of the police towards the suppression of the begging nuisance had been seriously trammelled and obstructed by the action of the metropolitan magistrates, who, according to their decisions, seemed to sympathise with the professional beggar when he was arrested by a detective, and thus the police were dispirited in the performance of their duty. After a long conversation it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Barrington, that the question be referred to the Administrative Committee.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Lonsdale, which occurred early on Wednesday morning. On Jan. 31 he was taken ill at his residence in Carlton-house-terrace, when Mr. Alfred Cooper was sent for, and under treatment he was improving until Sunday last, when his temperature suddenly rose, and acute inflammation of the lungs declared itself. Lady Lonsdale was at once telegraphed for from the South of France, and Sir William Jenner was called in to meet Mr. Cooper and Dr. Kingsley, but although Lord Lonsdale showed some signs of rallying on Tuesday afternoon, towards evening he gradually sank, and expired at 1.15 on Wednesday morning. Lord Lonsdale was born on October 4, 1855. He was educated at Eton, and in 1876 he succeeded his father as fourth earl. In 1878 he married Lady Constance Gladys Herbert, the sister of the present Earl of Pembroke, and daughter of the late Mr. Sidney Herbert, who was created shortly before he died Lord Herbert of Lea. Lord Lonsdale enjoyed, besides the title Earl of Lonsdale, that of Viscount Lowther and Baron Lowther, of Whitehaven, county Cumberland. He was a baronet, and held the hereditary office of Vice-Admiral of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. He was honorary colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Border Regiment, a captain in the Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry, and a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve. Though he took some part in the politics and in the local affairs of his neighbourhood, where he enjoyed great popularity, his principal occupation was that of yachting, and in the management of his ship he attained considerable proficiency. He undertook several voyages to distant parts of the world, and had recently ordered a large steam yacht of 600 tons to be built, in which he intended to start on a cruise in the Eastern Seas. A paper which he wrote on the action of the Gulf Stream attracted considerable attention in New York, where it was published. Immediately after his succession to the title he took the Cottesmore Hounds, which he hunted for a few years. He was also at one time the owner of a large stud of racehorses, and had considerable success on the turf. By his death, as his only child is a daughter, his titles devolve on his brother, the Hon. Hugh Cecil Lowther, who was born in 1857, and married, in 1878, Lady Grace Cecilia Gordon, third daughter of the late and sister of the present Marquis of Huntly.

The annual general meeting of the Governors of the Cancer (Free) Hospital, Brompton, was held at Brompton on Wednesday last, the 8th inst., the chair being occupied by David Mocatta, Esq. From the 31st annual report of the committee it appeared that the hospital is steadily advancing, and the extension of the building, with a view to provide accommodation for 120 patients, is rapidly progressing, and will also supply greater facilities for the study of the disease, to aid in which heavy outlay a building fund for contributions has been opened. The Surgeon's report showed that during the year 1,030 new patients were received, 334 being in and 696 out-patients; 105 of the in-patients were treated by operation, and 229 by other means. It also showed that more humane and successful methods of treating the disease are gradually unfolded, and cases formerly regarded as hopeless now yield to treatment. The Right Hon. Earl Sydney was elected president in the room of the late Earl of Airlie. Thanks to all interested in the welfare of the charity, and to the chairman for presiding, terminated the proceedings.

A daring outrage was committed on Sunday evening near Uxbridge. Mrs. Durrant, wife of the gamekeeper at Ham Place, was followed into her cottage by two masked men, who knocked her down and threatened to shoot her. She threw her purse out of doors to prevent them stealing it, but they managed to secure about £30. Mrs. Durrant was afterwards found almost speechless from fright.

A shocking discovery has been made in a garden at Higher Broughton, Manchester. At the part known as the Cliff there are a number of large houses having gardens sloping down to the river Irwell, and on Saturday afternoon a young girl, while walking in one of the gardens, saw lying in the shrubbery of the adjoining grounds a dead body, which proved to be that of a young man named Harry Skelton, who occupied one of the houses on the Cliff, and who has been missing for the last ten days. In deceased's mouth, and tightly clenched by the teeth, was a discharged pistol; one of the hands grasped an empty tumbler; and half the face had been blown away by the shot from the pistol, which, there is no doubt, had been fired by the deceased. The body was removed to deceased's house, and information given to the police, who are now collecting evidence for the coroner's inquest. The young man, who was a partner in the firm of Skelton and Sons, Deansgate, Manchester, oil and tallow merchants, lost his father (the head of the firm) last July, and his mother only a few weeks ago, and it is supposed that the latter event affected his mind. He was greatly depressed after the death of his mother; and since last Thursday week he had not been heard of. His friends had made diligent but unfruitful inquiries as to his whereabouts. The body was found in the garden next to that of his own house, and it is supposed that it has been lying there since the day of deceased's disappearance.

Now that the arrangements for the annual compulsory parades of Volunteer regiments are being made, it would be well, observes a military contemporary, if the general officers commanding districts would note the physique of some—they are very few, it is satisfactory to state, who need it—of the battalions in the Home District. In some of those battalions which came under our notice last year there were hundreds of boys in the ranks, whose only possible use is to make up big annual returns. Inspecting officers might also, with some advantage to the service, inquire more carefully into the reasons why in some regiments the absentees from the most important parade of the year are to be numbered to the extent of 150, or more; while others have almost every man on parade. The really good regiments in General Higginson's command are so well known that it should not be difficult to determine where the inspection should be very strict.

The fog, which partially cleared up during the middle of the day on Saturday, came on with increasing density towards evening, till it became so terribly thick that by general consent the fog of Saturday night is voted one of the worst and densest ever experienced in London. Trains ran as best they could, tramcars ceased to run at all, and, despite torches, gas, and the electric light, locomotion was almost at a standstill, and was only carried on at considerable risk. Indeed, it was almost impossible even for foot passengers to find their way about. The theatres and places of amusement were almost deserted, and the fog was so thick inside the buildings that the actors and audiences could scarcely see each other, and at one theatre—the Imperial—the performance was abandoned altogether. Private and local engagements were given up, those persons who were indoors wisely determining rather to stay there than to run the risk of being half choked and losing their way. Several trifling collisions occurred between vehicles, and numerous accidents by falls, &c., are reported. At the Surrey Commercial Docks a fireman, in attempting to go on board his ship the *Amethyst*, fell overboard and was drowned. On Saturday night at seven o'clock, a man named Davis May, a shipwright, whilst walking through the Limekiln docks, Three Colt-street, Limehouse, walked over the edge and fell into the dock, a distance of about twenty-five feet. He was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to the London Hospital, apparently very severely injured. About the same time, Mr. Oliver Nelson, of 36, Sussex-street, Poplar, whilst walking along the end of Pigott-street, accidentally stepped over the bank of the Limehouse Cut—owing to the thickness of the fog—and fell a distance of about sixteen feet. He was taken to the hospital. About eight o'clock a lighterman accidentally stepped over the gunwale of the barge *Ada*, lying in the Regent's Canal basin, and, falling overboard, was drowned. His body was picked up shortly afterwards, and, at the same time, the body of an elderly man, also supposed to be a lighterman, was found in the basin. Life apparently had not been long extinct, and it is believed that he also fell overboard through the fog.

The veterinary surgeons who have been called in to consult upon the cases of dumb madness which has afflicted various members of the pack of the Western foxhounds have pronounced the disease to be so violent in form as to necessitate the destruction of the whole pack.

With reference to the persecution of the Jews in Russia, the following Pastoral has been issued by the Chief Rabbi:—

"Beloved Brethren,—A persecution great and terrible has come upon the members of the house of Israel in Russia, and their tribulation is great. In many places they have lost all their substance; in others their lives have become the prey of their enemies; deeds of violence have been committed on defenceless women and children. The laws of their country, from which they expected protection, have been powerless to save them from the fury of the populace, and thus our brethren in that land are not only overwhelmed with past misfortunes, but tremble for the calamities that may yet come upon them. Many have taken to flight, escaping with naught but their lives.

"This piteous tale of woe has reached these shores, and has moved the hearts of our Christian fellow-countrymen to lift up their voice in solemn protest against such outrage and oppression.

"They have also given utterance to their sympathy in words aglow with brotherly love and tender pity. And with the fruit of their lips they have brought the gift of their hands for the relief of suffering. Verily the memory of their words and actions in the season of our affliction will not pass away from us and our children for ever. For the hope is kindled within us that these words will take wing and will reach the heart of the Ruler of Russia and his counsellors, so that they will have compassion upon the oppressed, and that the evil will be stayed.

"But upon us, brethren of the house of Israel, the duty is incumbent to prove, by our willingness to make sacrifices, that we recognise our brotherhood towards those who suffer. Great and urgent is their need. The victims are numbered by myriads; already many thousands have fled from the land of sorrow, and tens of thousands will follow them. We must help them to migrate to distant and happier lands. We must aid them to gain subsistence there for themselves and their children by the labour of their hands. To effect this object enormous sums are required; and I call upon you, with all earnestness, to bring your offerings in bounty and in plenty, with a generous heart and an unstinting hand.

"How can we, who live in safety and happiness in this dear England, endure to see the tribulation of our brethren without trying to help them? How can we, whose lines have fallen in pleasant places, bear to hear of the sufferings of those who are without house and shelter, without raiment and bread, and forbear to open wide our hand to assist them?

"Surely you are still, as ever, sons of mercy. In mercy, then, hearken to the cry of suffering, and hasten to answer it. Say not the evil is distant—we will shut our ears, because the cry cometh from afar off; but, thanking God that such evil is far away from you and from your homes, prove the greatness of your gratitude by the greatness of your help.

"And may the Lord vouchsafe to you His blessing and establish the work of your hands!

"N. ADLER, DR., Chief Rabbi.

"*February* 5, 5642."

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxoridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26, at the Rectory, the wife of the Rev. G. E. PHILLIPS, Rector of Stalbridge, Dorset, of a daughter.

Feb. 2, at Great Braxted Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. H. ROWLANDSON, of a daughter.

Feb. 4, at Bishop's Court, Capetown, the wife of the LORD BISHOP of the Diocese, of a son.

Feb. 4, at 42, Grosvenor-square, W., the wife of EDMUND GILES LODER, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 5, at the residence of her father, Sir Philip Rose, Bart., 1, Cromwell-road, S.W., the wife of Captain EDWARD M. CARTER, Border Regt., of a son.

Feb. 5, at 1, Wilton-crescent, the wife of HERBERT WATNEY, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

Feb. 6, at The Cottage, Headington-hill, Oxford, the wife of Captain the Hon. E. A. HOLMES A' COURT, the King's Light Infantry, of a son.

Feb. 7, at Hoopern House, Exeter, the wife of BARTHOLOMEW C. GIDLEY, of a daughter.

Feb. 7, in the Close, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. HENRY JAMES MORTON, of a daughter.

Feb. 7, at Floors Castle, Kelso, the Duchess of ROXBURGHE, of a daughter.

Feb. 8, at Charterhouse, Godalming, the wife of the Rev. F. S. RAMSBOTHAM, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the Feast of the Purification, at the parish church of Weston, Staffordshire, the Rev. PHILIP CRICK, son of the late Rev. H. W. Crick, to SARAH ANTOINETTE, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. PLANT, R.D., Vicar of Weston, and Prebendary of Lichfield.

Jan. 31, at St. Andrew's, Fulham, ARTHUR CHRISTIE PICKTHALL, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Grayson, Pickthall, B.A., Rector of Chillesford, Suffolk, to HELEN (TROT), eldest daughter of JOHN MALLARD, Esq., of West Kensington.

Feb. 2, at the parish church, Bishopwearmouth, ALWYN DE BLAQUIERE VALENTINE PAGET, Esq., Captain (68th) the Durham Light Infantry, fourth son of Colonel Leopold Paget, of Park Homer, Wimborne, to FLORENCE TALBOT, second daughter of JAMES LAING, Esq., of Thornhill, Sunderland.

Feb. 2, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, ALLAN GOW, eldest son of JAMES M'GREGOR, Esq., of Aldenham Abbey, Hertfordshire, to HARRIOTT MARY, daughter of the late GEO. POTTS, Esq., Broseley, Shropshire.

Feb. 2, at St. John's Church, Brixton, ARTHUR GREGORY SANDBERG, M.D., of 334, Brixton-road, third son of the late Rev. P. L. Sandberg, M.A., Rector of Northrepps, Norfolk, to ETHEL CAROLINE, daughter of FREDERICK CLIFFORD, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law.

Feb. 3, at the parish church, Eynsford, Kent, the Rev. J. E. ANDREW, of Leeds, in Kent, to MARY ADELAIDE, only daughter of the late Rev. F. M. EVELYN, of Sadler's Hall, Eynsford, and formerly Vicar of Oakwood, Surrey, and niece of William J. Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton House, Surrey.

Feb. 4, at the Greek Church, Moscow-road, JOHN P. SCARAMANGA, of Marseilles, to MARIETTA, eldest daughter of the late PETER P. RALLI, Esq., of No. 14, Hyde-park-place, W.

Feb. 7, at Heavitree, Exeter, FRANCIS RASHLEIGH RODD, of Trebartha Hall, Cornwall, to JULIA ELEANOR DOROTHEA, eldest daughter of T. GRAVES-SAWLE, Esq., of Manor House, Heavitree, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Sir E. H. Griffies-Williams, Bart., of Llwynywormwood, Carmarthen, and Chancellor of St. David's Cathedral.

Feb. 7, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, the Rev. WILLIAM LYSTER CARTWRIGHT, M.A., Assistant Curate of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, to HELEN ELIZABETH, daughter of JAMES WESTON, Esq., of Upper Phillimore-gardens, Kensington.

Feb. 7, at St. Saviour's Church, St. George's-square, the Rev. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WILLIS, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Rector of Beaworthy North Devon, to FLORENCE ELEANOR, third daughter of WILLIAM JOHN NORFOLK, Esq., of 26, St. George's-square.

DEATHS.

Dec. 28, at Naples, of typhus fever, JOHN MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL, Esq., son of the late Rev. Archibald Montgomery Campbell, aged 61.

Jan. 26, SOPHIA CECILIA, daughter of the late Ven. William Macdonald, Archdeacon of Wilts, and widow of the late CHAS. PROTHERO, Esq.

Jan. 30, at Naples, of consumption, FREDERICK FOOTE CUTLER, Captain in the Dorset Militia, youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Cutler, of Queen's-gardens, London, and Dorchester, in the county of Dorset.

Feb. 1, at 8, James's House, Queen's-terrace, Southampton, CHARLOTTE AMELIA, wife of the Rev. C. D. KEBBEL, Vicar of St. James's, Southampton, second daughter of the late Thomas Gore Lloyd, Esq., Accountant-General H.E.I.C.S., aged 55 years.

Feb 2, at Westbrook, Godalming, the Rev. JOHN MOORE HEATH, formerly Vicar of Enfield, aged 73.

Feb. 2, at 17, Springfield-villas, Kilburn, HAMILTON WRIGHT MACCARTHY, aged 72, Artist and Poet, second son of the late John James Alexander MacCarthy, Artist and Patentee, and formerly Lieut. in Her Majesty's First Royals (Duke of Kent's) Regt.

Feb. 3, at Pesli, on her way to Rome, Lady ADELAIDE, wife of the Rev. FREDERICK HENRY LAW, Rector of Lee, Kent.

Feb. 3, at Stoke House, Oxford, of scarlet fever, aged 23 years, ELIZABETH GUNNING, wife of ARTHUR PENRY WILLIAMS, R.N., and second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Blakeney, Bridlington.

Feb. 3, at St. James's Parsonage, Hampstead-road, aged 76 years, MARY, wife of the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S., Rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, City, and sister of the late Vice-Admiral Griffin, of Plymouth and Norwich.

Feb. 4, at Louth, Lincolnshire, FRANCES CHARLOTTE COOPER, second daughter of the late Rev. W. Cooper, Rector of West Rasen, in the same county, aged 56.

Feb. 5, at St. Peter's Vicarage, Bournemouth, ABEL BERNARD, twin son of the Rev. GEORGE STOPFORD and the Hon. Mrs. RAM, aged nearly 9 months.

Feb. 5, at Kenward, quite suddenly, of heart disease, EDWARD FLETCHER, youngest son of Lady Frances and the late Major-General E. C. Fletcher, aged 32 years.

Feb. 7, at Linkfield House, Musselburgh, CHRISTIANA GEORGIANA, widow of the Rev. GEO. ALMOND, formerly Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, aged 83.

Feb. 8, at 2, Keppel-street, Russell-square, THOMAS HENRY STRANGWAYS, Solicitor, 10, King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 67.

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WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

ELECTRICITY, it is well known, repairs waste by energising all vital functions, and thus promotes perfect health, strength, and happiness. It is therefore the most positive natural restorative extant for such cases as

Indigestion.	Loss of Voice.	Gout.
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SELF-ELECTRIC CHAIN BANDS are contrived, according to the ailment to be treated, as Bracelets, 5s.; Frontlets, 10s.; Necklets, 10s.; Belts, Pocket Batteries, so as to ensure their utmost convenience and efficacy.

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GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.

"Ardingly College, Hayward's Heath, 27th December, 1881.

"Gentlemen,—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant specified as indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain Bands and wore it during that month and September. As this is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned, I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter—common justice demands it.—I am yours truly, "(Rev.) H. THOMS.

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LATEST NEWS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* to-day declares that General Skobeleff's recent speech being merely of a personal character could not give rise to any official explanations, and adds that the intelligence published by several newspapers on this subject is incorrect.

Berlin, Feb. 10.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* to-day describes the statement published by the *Presse* of Vienna, relative to alleged diplomatic negociations between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg on account of the speech recently delivered by General Skobeleff as a pure invention, and says:—"The speech in question, though in itself a natural theme enough for newspaper polemic, has no such importance as to form the subject of diplomatic communications between the Cabinets."

Vienna, Feb. 10.

According to intelligence from St. Petersburg received in Ministerial circles, the recent warning given to the *Golos* was solely due to articles urging internal reforms.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.

An official bulletin concerning the condition of the Grand Duchess Marie Paulovna states that the inflammation is now more localised. Her Imperial Highness passed a quiet night, though sleeping less continuously. Notwithstanding the disinclination to take nourishment, the general condition of the patient indicates the commencement of a change for the better. Temperature, 39·1; pulse, 92.

Madrid, Feb. 9, Evening.

At a Council of Ministers held to-day, under the presidency of the King, the question of the pilgrimage was discussed, and notice was taken of the contradiction between the despatches from the Spanish Ambassador in Rome, respecting the views of the Vatican, and the conduct of the Papal Nuncio in Madrid.

The Government resolved to prohibit the pilgrimage if, as seems probable, it assumes any other form than that of a religious demonstration.

It is rumoured that the Ambassador of Spain at the Vatican and the Papal Nuncio in Madrid will be recalled.

The Hague, Thursday Night.

Every item of intelligence from Arolsen respecting the Princess Helena of Waldeck and her approaching marriage with the Duke of Albany is followed with the liveliest interest in Holland, the Princess being the sister of the popular young Queen Emma of the Netherlands. The latest news from the village-capital of Waldeck is that the ladies there have prepared a splendid piece of native needlework as a wedding present to the Princess. Prior to the departure of the Duke of Albany and Princess Helena—whose arrival at Flushing, by the way, was telegraphed here yesterday by a mistake arising from a confusion of names with the Princess Helena-Christian—there will be a grand reception at the Palace of the Prince of Waldeck, when the presentation will be made. A few days ago the Princess received there a beautiful present from the King of Holland, consisting of an exquisite service of silver, with monogram and arms of ivory, in a magnificent case of coromandel wood.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed for money at 99½ to 99⅝, and for the account 99 13-16 to 99 15-16.

Lord Algernon Percy, attended by a number of his friends and supporters, entered the Guildhall, Westminster, shortly after eleven yesterday forenoon, and was nominated as a candidate for the representation of the City of Westminster. His proposer was Lord Henry Scott, and his seconder Mr. G. T. Miller. Among those present were Mr. W. H. Smith and Sir James Hogg. No other candidate having been nominated by two o'clock, Lord Algernon Percy was declared duly elected.

According to present arrangements the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, will embark at Portsmouth about March 15, in the steam yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and, escorted by the *Alberta* tender, *Enchantress*, Admiralty yacht, and the *Galatea*, Trinity House yacht, proceed to Cherbourg, whence the journey to Mentone will be completed by special train. The return journey will be made in the middle of April, to enable Her Majesty to be in England on the marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.

A telegram from Odessa, dated the 9th, reports the British steamer *Kosmos*, from Sebastopol, bound for London with a cargo of 12,000 chetverts of grain, has sunk off the Kilia. The captain and 26 of the crew were drowned. The bodies of nine men, provided with life-buoys, have been washed ashore. The cargo of the *Kosmos*, which was not insured, was the property of a firm at Taganrog.

Yesterday the *Times* printed the following:—

"A report has reached Vienna from Cettinje to the effect that Mr. Stillman, the correspondent of the *Times*, has been murdered by Arnauts between Ipek and Jakova. At the Foreign Office a similar report has been received from Cettinje of the murder and decapitation of an Englishman named Stillman by Albanians in this district. There is ground for hope, however, that, so far as our correspondent is concerned, the report is inaccurate. Yesterday we received letters from Mr. Stillman, dated Athens, January 31, in which he expressed no intention of leaving the capital; and if even he set out on the next day it is barely possible that he can have reached the district indicated in the telegram, some seventy miles from Scutari, within the period at which the alleged murder must have occurred. A still stronger assurance of Mr. Stillman's safety is furnished by the fact that in our issue of Wednesday there appeared a telegram, which we received from Athens on the previous day, bearing Mr. Stillman's name. It is possible that our correspondent may have authorised some person to act for him and to use his name, but the facts we have stated justify the hope that the report of our correspondent's death has no foundation. Unfortunately, to telegrams sent to Athens last night no answer has yet been received."

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Patrick Greville-Nugent, fourth son of Lord Greville, of Clonyn, and Ermengarda, only daughter of the late Mr. Augustus Ogilvy, of Cove, Dumfriesshire, N.B.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Palmer, third son of Mr. George Palmer, M.P. for Reading, and Miss Jaen Craig, second daughter of Mr. W. Y. Craig, M.P. for North Staffordshire, took place on Wednesday in the presence of a large company at Christ Church, Albany-street. The bride's dress was of cream satin, embroidered with seed pearls, and she wore orange blossoms and a plain tulle veil, which was fastened by a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were eleven in number, including three children, younger sisters of the bride. They wore coraline cashmere skirts, with coat bodices of dark ruby plush, and large Rubens hats of plush, with coraline plumes falling over the front. After the ceremony nearly sixty guests were entertained at luncheon at the town house of the bride's father, 2, Cambridge-gate, Regent's-park, and between four and seven Mrs. Craig held a reception.

The marriage of Stephen Fanlan Cotton, Esq., of West Hill, Sydenham, eldest son of the late Charles Cotton, with Miss Cane Penretha Marie Hooper, only child of Z. J. Hooper, of St. Andrews, Biggleswade, was solemnised on Thursday, the 22nd inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Dowton, vicar of Bathurst. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a rich cream moire striped bodice, and train over a front breadth of duchesse satin, trimmed with fine point de gaze. There were no flowers on the dress, but the plain unhemmed tulle veil was worn over a small wreath of orange blossom. The necklace was of pearls and diamonds, the earrings and bracelets diamonds. Her bridesmaids wore costumes of heliotrope cashmere. The skirts were arranged with draped tunics at the back, kiltings rounds the edge of the skirt; then puffings and one fall of cream lace, all this in the heliotrope cashmere, the paniers in front being of dark violet plush. The full bodices also had plush yokes; the large hats were of the same coloured plush, and had a large bunch of yellow roses and lace in front. The mother of the bride wore a dress of rich plum-coloured broché falling over a front breadth of gathered velvet, and with the mantle of the same, trimmed with lace of the exact shade, and large bead ornaments. Some seventy guests assembled at the house of the bride's father for the breakfast, where there was a large display of presents. Later in the day the bride and bridegroom started *en route* for the Continent. The bride's travelling dress was prune cashmere and plush; a hat of the same, with shaded feathers; and a velvet dolman, trimmed with marten tail.

Mrs. Gladstone, after the Premier's Parliamentary dinner on Monday, had a reception at the official residence in Downing-street, which was numerously attended. Among the prettiest dresses were those of the Marchioness of Tavistock, Countess Granville, the Countess of St. Germains, the Countess of Dudley, Lady Tenterden, Lady Hayter, and the Hon. Mrs. Hylton-Jolliffe. A ruby toilet had the tablier of satin frillings, alternating with tiny flounces of cream lace. The bodice and train were of velvet brocade, the bodice cut as a low square, with little or no sleeves; a ruby and diamond locket on ruby velvet was worn round the throat, and the gloves were long tan Mousquetaires. A pale green dress had the front ornamented with appliqué of myrtle-green velvet leaves, veined with the light shade; the bodice was a coat of myrtle-green velvet. A young lady wore a pale blue damassé, with a full low bodice and broad gold waist belt; the skirt was covered with frills in front, and very bouffant at the back.

The annual ladies' invitation ball, held in the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on the 2nd inst, was fashionably attended. The ladies who issued the invitations this year included Lady Mary Phipps, Lady Abinger, Lady Pocock, Baroness G. de Worms, &c. Nearly 300 guests assembled in response to their invitations. Supper was served in the north drawing-room. The banqueting-room was used for dancing, which began a little before ten o'clock. White, ivory, and cream satin costumes predominated amongst the younger ladies. Pink and pale blue dresses were worn, as also various shades of brown, profusely trimmed with lace of the same colours. A very fresh-looking toilet was a silver-blue satin skirt and bodice, with striped gauze overskirt; this was worn by a very young lady. A handsome dress was of copper-coloured brocaded satin and old-gold satin, the petticoat being of the latter material. Another beautiful dress was composed of broché velvet of a deep brownish-green shade, the train square, and bodice cut square, falling low over a pale lemon-coloured satin gathered petticoat; the trimming was a deep fringe of steel beads; yellow roses in the hair, on bodice, and looping back the train. Large round feather fans were carried by many of the younger ladies. The ladies giving the ball all wore, as a distinguishing badge, a sunflower on the right shoulder. Dancing was kept up till about four o'clock.

The marriage of Mr. Chas. Lindsay Scott, of Mollance, Castle Douglas, Forfarshire, with the Lady Agnes Mary Tollemache, sister of the Earl of Dysart, took place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Saturday last, the 4th inst. The wedding party had assembled at half-past eleven o'clock, when the bride arrived, and was received by seven bridesmaids—namely, Lady Agatha Tollemache (her sister), Hon. Rhona Tollemache, Hon. Eva Hanbury Tracy, Miss Janet Sinclair, and Miss Amy Tollemache (her cousin), Miss Constance Scott (sister of the bridegroom), and Miss Frances Wolseley. The bride's dress was of rich white moire, elegantly trimmed with point de gaze, and over a wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle flowed a large tulle veil; she wore a necklace composed of five diamond stars, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were attired alike in charming costumes of cream satin, and wore cream plush Gainsborough hats. Each carried a lovely bouquet of various coloured roses, and wore a very prettily designed brooch, composed of two pearl hearts, entwined with the initials "C. A. S." in diamonds, the bridegroom's gift. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. R. A. Brown, who acted as best man. The nuptial rite was performed by the Rev. Francis J. Holland, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. W. Sinclair, of St. Stephen's, Westminster, cousin of the bride. The bride was given away by her brother, the Earl of Dysart. The ceremony over, the wedding party adjourned to Lady Huntingtower's residence, 29, Chesham-place, to breakfast, when among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Countess of Dundonald and Lady Elizabeth Cochrane, Lord and Lady Reay, Lord and Lady Tollemache and Hon. Hamilton Tollemache, Lord and Lady Sudeley, Hon. Randolph Stewart, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Childers, the Right Hon. Lord Justice and Lady Brett, Gen. Sir Garnet and Lady Wolseley, Sir James M'Garel Hogg, M.P., and Hon. Lady Hogg, Sir Erskine May, Mr. Roundell, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Scott, and many other relations and intimate friends. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone were prevented attending owing to the dense fog which prevailed, and which also caused other friends to be absent. The bride and bridegroom breakfasted with their friends, a bell of choice white flowers being suspended over the bride's head. Before the company left the table the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the Duke of Somerset, and responded to by the bridegroom. Early in the afternoon Mr. and Lady Agnes Scott left, amidst the usual shower of rice and satin shoes, for Helmingham Hall, Lord Tollemache's seat near Ipswich, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of dark green velvet, trimmed with lace, and hat to match.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, K.G., and the Countess Cowper held their first Drawing Room of the season at the Castle, Dublin, on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. It was very fully and fashionably attended. Shortly after half-past nine the Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Cowper entered the Throne Room, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Marquis of Northampton and Lady Margaret Compton, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. North Dalrymple, Hon. F. Leveson Gower, Hon. H. Cowper, Sir Thomas and Lady M'Aure and Miss Liddell, &c. The two pages of honour, Master Arthur Deane and Master Arthur Burke, held the train of the Countess. The Sword of State was borne in front, and the procession was formed of the household and staff. Their Excellencies took up their position, and the reception commenced. The scene was a very effective one, with the brilliant and varied uniforms, the bright faces, and lovely dresses, and the splendid lighting and appointments of the fine suite of reception-rooms. All the presentation dresses were white as a matter of course, but they were very varied. Among them was one composed of a train and bodice of white brocade, worked in parts with white jet beads; the front was arranged with alternate flounces of white jet fringe and Irish lace; the white plumes in the hair were fastened with leaves of white jet, and Irish lace lappet; the long gloves were beaded up the back of the hand and arm. Another costume had the skirt of white gauze, bouillonné in front with festoons of white chenille fringe, caught up with sprays of Guelder roses and leaves; the pointed bodice and train of white satin, with wide bouillonnés of gauze, and sprays of the flowers scattered all over; on each short sleeve a spray was placed, falling on the arm, and in the hair another spray was arranged a little to one side, with the feathers drooping over. Miss Sullivan, princesse train of brocaded satin, dress of pink satin duchesse, with embroidery of pink pearls and lace; headdress, pink plume and veil; ornaments, pearls. Mrs. Palles, train and bodice of black Lyons velvet, lined with satin; skirt of black satin duchesse, trimmed with flounce of fine Brussels lace, coloured roses and foliage; headdress, court plume and lace lappets; diamond ornaments. Miss Lane Joynt, train of white striped moire, trimmed with ruches of tulle; bodice with crystal embroidery and bouquet of narcissus; petticoat of white silk, underskirts of tulle, trimmed with bands of moire; headdress, ostrich feather and lace lappets; gold ornaments. Miss O'Hara, presentation train of white broché, lined with satin and trimmed with satin and water lilies; petticoat of white satin and tulle, trimmed with Chantilly blonde and garniture of water lilies and grass; headdress, Court plume and lappet; emeralds and diamonds. Miss Skerritt, presentation train of white satin, trimmed with tulle; bodice embroidered in pearls and crystal; petticoat of white poult de soie, trimmed with tulle and satin; headdress, Court plume and tulle lappets. Miss Featherston H. Lowry, train and bodice of white duchesse satin, trimmed with swansdown, the bodice with rare old Mechlin lace, silver embroidery, and bouquet of snowdrops; skirts of white tulle, embroidered in silver and agraffed with snowdrops, over a petticoat of white silk; headdress, wreath of snowdrops, tulle veil and feather; ornaments, pearls. Mrs. White, Court train of sapphire blue satin duchesse, trimmed with a band of pale blue floss silk embroidery; basque bodice embroidered in floss silk and blue jet; petticoat of pale blue satin merveilleux, embroidered in floss silk; headdress, pale blue feathers and lace lappets; ornaments, diamonds. Miss Eva Lawson, train and pointed bodice of white satin, trimmed with Spanish blonde and tulle; petticoat of white tulle with Spanish blonde and satin, over white satin; headdress, feather and tulle veil; ornaments, Albanian silver.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Spedding, of Mirehouse, Cumberland, with the Lady Jane Stewart, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Galloway, was solemnised on Thursday, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, in the presence of numerous relatives and friends of both families. The wedding party assembled soon after eleven o'clock, the bridegroom arriving early, accompanied by Mr. E. Froude, as his best man. On the arrival of the bride, who came with her brother, the Earl of Galloway, she was received by her eight attendant bridesmaids, namely, Lady Isabel Stewart, her sister; Miss Spedding, sister of the bridegroom; Misses Blanche and Grace Tollemache, and Misses Evangeline and Sheelah Chichester, nieces of the bride; Miss Wilson, niece of the bridegroom; and Lady Blanche Butler. The bride wore a dress of white brocaded matelassé with pearl trimming, and flounces of Brussels point de gaze; a wreath of orange blossoms, and veil of the same exquisite lace, and carried a lovely bouquet of the choicest white flowers; her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids' dresses were much admired. They were of pale primrose-coloured moire silk, with sashes of a deeper shade, the front of the skirt being trimmed with lace. The corsage and drapery were of white broché, embroidered with small coloured rosebuds, and they wore bonnets of white plush with primrose-coloured strings, and bunches of primroses and cowslips. Each wore a gold bangle set with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Four of the bridesmaids carried bouquets, and the children baskets of beautiful white flowers. The marriage service, which was full choral, was solemnised by the Bishop of Carlisle, assisted by the Rev. O. Yerburgh and the Rev. E. Hush Walters, the Earl of Galloway giving his sister away. The ceremony concluded, the wedding party and friends repaired to the Dowager Countess of Galloway's residence in Eaton-square for breakfast. Early in the afternoon the newly-married couple left for Thorncroft, near Leatherhead, the residence of the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, the bride's aunt, to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was composed of brown velvet, trimmed with Sicilienne and fur, and bonnet and mantle to match.

The Duchess of Norfolk gave a ball at Arundel Castle on the 2nd inst., which was attended by families for many miles round. The guests began to arrive shortly before ten o'clock, and were received at the entrance to the grand drawing-room by the Duke and Duchess and their house party. The flowers and rare ferns attracted universal admiration. The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord and Lady Leconfield, Lady Churston, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Ladies Howard, &c., were among those staying in the house. Many of the dresses were very handsome. The Duchess of Norfolk wore black satin and tulle, with diamond tiara and ornaments. Lady Leconfield was in white satin and silver brocade, trimmed with shades of mauve. The Ladies Howard wore white tulle and brocade. Among the white toilets was one of paniers and bodice of silver tulle, over flounces of white and silver lace, trimmed with white and purple violets and snowdrops; another with plaitings of satin, headed by ruches of tulle, into which gilded buttercups were placed, with brocade bodice and clusters of the flowers. A very pale yellow tulle, with moiré pointed bodice, was exquisitely trimmed with variegated tulips put into the plissés on one side of the skirt, and also on the short sleeves. A pale silver-grey satin was veiled in grey tulle, with a sash of violet satin coming from underneath the bodice and gathered in loops, with clusters of small oranges. One dress consisted of skirt of very pale pink satin, tunic of old point lace, and deep coat bodice of pink and gold brocade, trimmed with the same old lace and gold embroidery; some real sprays of ferns were fixed to the left of the bodice with an emerald ornament.

The Marchioness of Abergavenny gave a juvenile party on Friday, at which children were specially invited in fancy dress. Among the prettiest costumes may be mentioned Lady Idina Nevill as a Gitana, the skirt of yellow, red, and black intermixed with deep fringe of gold coins; a black velvet bodice trimmed to match; and a handkerchief cap. Lady Rose and Lady Violet Nevill wore, one a dress of quaint *façon* in white and red, with a Tuscan bonnet tied under the chin; and the other a costume of red, white, and blue. The Earl of Sunderland was in a Court Page's suit of pale blue velvet, with white lace. The Misses Murietta, as Rose Leaves, wore rose-coloured tulle, covered with rose petals. Two sisters in white, with powdered hair, represented white Dresden china. Mrs. Forbes's son was in the correct costume of a French cook. Lady Wallscomb's four children created great admiration as they came in, one in full Life Guards' uniform, another as a private in the Coldstream Guards, and their twin sisters as tiny representations of the baby maidens which Vandyke painted with their parents in the days of Charles I., in long satin dresses with full sleeves, embroidered fronts, and lace ruffles at sleeves and neck. Normandy peasants abounded, and there were several of the gipsy tribe.

Lady Isabella Schuster gave a dance on the 2nd inst. at her residence in Cavendish-square. The company was received upstairs, but dancing took place in the dining-room, and supper was served in the morning room, and tea in the boudoir. The hostess wore pale blue, the sides formed of folds of silk, the back of brocaded satin; a profusion of fine diamonds was worn. Miss Schuster wore a white dress of dancing length, with pink flowers; the back of the skirt was formed of flounces of tulle and satin; Lady Seymour wore a dress of ruby satin and tulle, with black lace and pale flowers. Lady Slade wore a low dress of very pale pink satin, trimmed with passementerie of pearls and beads. Viscountess Gort wore black, with handsome diamonds. Lady Henrietta Tennyson d'Eyncourt, greyish mauve, with lace. Hon. Mrs. Hobart wore mauve, with a coat bodice of very dark violet velvet. Mrs. Ferguson, black tulle over satin, elaborately trimmed with silver. Lady Alison had a low black dress, with diamonds. A black dress, much trimmed with branches of lilac, had one sleeve formed of a spray of lilac, the other of a bow of ribbon. A pale maize dress had a garland of velvet caladium leaves across the front, and a wreath of the same in the hair. Mrs. Stewart Lane wore very pale pink satin, with a Watteau plait at the back; wreath of blush flowers, fastened with diamonds. Miss Constance Blount wore bottle-green tulle, with garlands of field flowers. Miss Mina Sandeman wore white tulle, the back formed of full floating skirts, the front ornamented with a wreath of blush roses heading the tulle flounce at the bottom. Miss Cooper wore pale pink, with a wreath of pale pink roses. A young lady wore a somewhat remarkable Medicis ruff of pale blue plush, cut out in very deep battlements. A black satin dress looked well with a trimming of velvet poinsettias fastened on with diamonds. Mrs. Verschoyle wore black brocade, with cardinal tablier; Hon. Mrs. Higgenson black, with jet ornaments.

Without wishing to trench upon the department of our Acrostic Editor we give, for the benefit of our country readers, the following puzzle which has been recently circulating in London:—What is the word of eleven letters the first six of which Mr. Gladstone loves and the last five he hates, while the whole eleven are what he would like to do and the word itself is where he ought to be sent?

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